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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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politics of Europe.

Edinburgh, Saturday, August 10, 1822.—By far the most important feature in the news of the present week is a statement of a very ominous character put forth by the Courier of Saturday last. It announces nothing less than a design on the part of the Holy Alliance to overturn by force of arms the constitutional system in Spain and Portugal; and the ministerial scribe does not hesitate to justify and applaud this villainous aggression. It is admitted, however, that it would be dangerous to march an Austrian or Prussian army through France; and therefore it is suggested that the French Cordon Sanitaire may be destined for this service. With the most perfect gravity, it is added, that the sole object of the Great Powers, if they make this hostile attack on the peninsula, will be to prevent the peace of Europe from being disturbed.

As we are firmly persuaded that the Holy Allies will do every thing in their power to crush the liberties of mankind, we are well pleased to have their intentions made manifest. Every fresh avowal of such nefarious designs as this, strengthens that public feeling which is the greatest enemy they have to fear. They have waited during two years and a half, in the hope that secret intrigue and treachery would do their work in Spain, and save them the odium of an open attack. But their insidious arts having failed, their impatience to have the alarming spectacle of a free government removed from the eyes of Europe has determined them, it would appear, to employ force. Had the constitutional rulers of Spain only been guilty of hanging the champions of her independence, and re-establishing the Inquisition, like FERDINAND—had they only desolated provinces, and cut the throats of some hundred persons a-week in cold blood, like the Turks, their conduct would have given no offence; but they have been guilty of erecting a free representative government, a crime which nothing but blood and conquest can expiate. Freedom is not to exist even in the remotest corner of Europe, lest the security of despotism should be disturbed. Its very name has become an offence. Such are the maxims of the Holy Alliance, who take the Scriptures for the sole rule of their conduct, and such are the doings which the official organ of the Government of Great Britain openly justifies. And in bringing about this state of things, in which the name of liberty is literally proscribed from the soil of Europe, Britain has spent two thousand millions of money, and prides herself in having so spent them. This is among the wonderful thing reserved for our times—almost as wonderful as the project of the Holy Alliance, to make war upon the liberal Government of Spain, in order to prevent the peace of Europe from being disturbed.

We are speculating in the supposition that the designs of the Holy Allies are really what the Courier has intimated. At the same time, it is possible that the seal of the official servile may have outran his facts, and substituted his own aspirations for their intentions. How far, again, the statements of the Courier may be relied upon, as an exposition of the sentiments of his masters, it is not for us to say. It is certain that the sentiments of official men are very imperfectly collected from their public speeches, but are, in general, much more faithfully given in the statements put forth by their dependants. At all events, it will be admitted that the public avowal of such doctrines by

the organ of the British Ministry, is an indication of the spirit of the government, not to be mistaken.

The projected war against Turkey has been abandoned, according to the Courier solely because Alexander's allies pressed it upon him, that hostilities on his part against the Porte would be the signal for insurrectionary movements in southern Europe. Has it not occurred to the wisdom of these same allies, that war against Spain and Portugal, expressly to put down constitutional government, would bring the cause of people and Kings directly to issue, and, more than any other possible event, would excite that spirit whose activity they dread? If the freedom of Spain could be extinguished as easily as that of Naples, it might, indeed, be worth their while to interfere. But they reckon without their host, if they indulge this expectation. Spain employed 200,000 of Bonaparte's troops for seven years; and we can discover no reason for thinking that she would fight less bravely for her liberties than she did for her monarch. We wish Spain to be unmolested, that she may have leisure to adjust and settle her government, and because we do not see how any change could make her better; but if the Holy Allies cannot be satisfied without attacking her, then we say, *this so qui sonam perdidit*, let them do so, and take the consequences. If we wished to bring about a crisis which should shake every throne in Europe a war in the Peninsula is the very measure we should counsel. Let France send sixty thousand men into Spain, and what would be the result? These troops, supposing their services could be depended on, would scarcely suffice to occupy two provinces, and in a short time would find themselves opposed by 150,000 men. To support the first army, sixty thousand more would soon be required, and, with plots breaking out every month, does any body believe that France could afford to send four-fifths of her military force out of her own territory? But the passage across the Pyrenees is as easy in one direction as the other; and if 20,000 Spanish troops should raise the standard of liberty in Gascony, who would guarantee the throne of Louis for a single week? Austria and Prussia might, indeed, march their troops into France, but even the Courier is convinced that this would serve no other purpose than to blow up the flame. Supporting, however, the armies of Prussia and Austria entangled in France, and those of France shut up in Spain how is the submission of Germany and Italy to be secured? Attempts to guard against one danger would only create another; and the greatest danger of all would be, that in a war of this unhallowed character, waged against the common rights of mankind, the Despots would most probably find themselves betrayed by the very instruments they employed. In fact, at this moment it is well known that the troops of the Cordon Sanitaire are dispersed over the frontier in small bodies, because from the fear of conspiracies, the French government dare not collect them into large masses. The military force of Austria and Prussia is the object of the same kind of alarm to its rulers. Every where throughout Europe, except, perhaps, in the forests of Masonry, a discontented population is kept down by an army of doubtful fidelity. The great fabric of arbitrary power is supported merely by the subtlety of its internal mechanism, and the combination of the heads who guide it. The first rude shock which deranges its action, or destroys the affinity that keeps its elements together in any one vital part, will make the whole crumble to pieces. The

Board of Despots cannot be ignorant of this; and with such dangers staring them in the face, we can scarcely suppose they are so heedless of their own safety, as to venture upon a step which would obviously bring their existence into immediate peril. But the intoxication of power has turned many heads, and the Holy Allies as they have imitated NAPOLEON in all his worst acts, may close their career like him, by becoming the instruments of their own destruction.

Spanish Capital.—On the evening of the 2d of July, the Spanish capital was thrown into a state of alarm by the revolt of four regiments of the Royal Guards. These troops had shewn a bad spirit two days before, in attacking a party of the inhabitants who were shouting "Liberty and the Constitution," when the King was going in procession to close the session of the Cortes. Inflamed, it is said, by emissaries, who represented the King's life as in danger, they withdrew from their proper stations to the Prado, to the number of 1500 or 2000, but accompanied by very few of their officers. General Morillo, the military commander of the district, endeavoured, but in vain, to recall them to their duty. According to a French paper, the King would have put himself at their head, had he not been dissuaded by his Ministers. We think the fact very questionable, though we have no doubt that he was disposed to act this part, had his courage seconded his intentions. A force was especially collected, composed of the city militia, and some regular troops, joined by numbers of disbanded and half-pay officers, and country people, who offered their services spontaneously. A combat ensued on the 7th, in which, after three hundred persons were killed, the rebel Guards were compelled to submit, and on the 8th tranquillity was established. While this attempt was making in the capital, a corps of Carabiniers, who had been ordered to be disbanded, raised the standard of revolt in Andalasia. It was not thought, however, that the movement would lead to any serious consequences. Both the Guards and the Carabiniers enjoyed peculiar privileges, which made them objects of jealousy to the rest of the army. That the soldiers at large are well affected to the Constitution, there can scarcely be a doubt; for it is a striking fact, that though the insurgent bands in the North have recruited their ranks, during the last three months, from many different classes, it is not alleged that they have seduced a single company of military to join them.

Were we to copy the style of the French journals, we should make the issue of this insurrection at Madrid a matter of triumph, and say, that it had only afforded fresh proofs of the excellent spirit which animates the people and the great mass of the army. But, however good this spirit may be, we should be sorry to see many such occasions for its manifestation. The sword can never be drawn in a better cause than that of restoring a nation's liberties; but true freedom consists in the empire of opinion enlightened by reason, to which the long employment of force is generally most fatal. In protracted civil broils, men's passions are inflamed; hatred of their enemies absorbs every other feeling; and ultimately, the weapon which was destined to punish faction or rebellion, is often turned against the rights and liberties which it was intended to protect.

With singular inconsistency, the ministerial journals of France and England are continually charging the Constitutional Government of Spain with the excesses committed by its enemies. We should be glad to hear these persons allege one specific grievance which can justify the insurgents in taking up arms, or one good purpose that is to be attained by the overthrowing of the Constitution. The whole guilt of the Liberals consists in effecting, without bloodshed, a change in the government, which every unprejudiced man of every party admitted to be necessary. Having realized an object of acknowledged utility, are they to be held answerable for outrages committed by the crew of monks and inquisitors who had scattered their exploded abuses? No sane man ever maintained that the Spanish government did not stand in need of a reform; but how could a free Constitution be erected without disgusting the parties of arbitrary power? how could the Inquisition be abolished, or one half of

the nine thousand monasteries suppressed, without giving offence to the herd of hypocrites and drones who found themselves strip of power and wealth by the change? These reforms were indisputably necessary, and no man can deny that they have been carried thro' with temper and moderation. The disbanded monks have been allowed small pensions; no encroachment has been made on the funds allotted to the support of the really useful portion of the clergy; and in applying what may well be deemed the superfluous wealth of the church to the service of the State, the Spaniards have done no more than at some period it has been considered wise and just to do in England, France, Sweden, Prussia, and Germany. What is yet more to the credit of the Cortes,—though stimulated by the recollection of Ferdinand's atrocious proscriptions, they made all these great reforms without taking the life of one individual, even Elío, who had so often embrued his hands in the blood of the patriots, was spared, and still lives. If partial disorder and insurrection has followed their enlightened efforts, it is only because they could not cure some meſs of their bad passions, and because they treated their enemies with a lenity of which legitimate Governments are never guilty. We are at loss to understand how they could have conducted themselves with greater wisdom and moderation. Nor can we account for that strange obliquity of moral feeling, which affects a horror at the convulsed state of the country, and yet bestows its warmest approbation on those who are the sole authors of the evil, and even stimulates them by every means in its power to new atrocities. It is an instructive fact, that the same persons who execrate the Constitutional Government of Spain, are the apologists of the Turks. The establishment of a representative system, the suppression of the Inquisition, the arresting of royal prescripts, are greater crimes in their eyes than the destruction of the Sciois, the hanging of innocent hostages, and the murder of thousands in cold blood in the streets of Smyrna and Constantinople. The Courier has just been indulging a hope, that France will send in an army to put down the reformed Government of Spain; and, almost in the same breath, he expresses his joy that the Turks have escaped from the fangs of Russia. It would be more candid to proclaim at once, that "revolt against despotism is the greatest of crimes, and revolt against liberty the greatest of virtues."

The true origin of these insurrections can scarcely be mistaken. They began, without any assignable cause, immediately after the French Ultras were called to power; and the Spanish Minister of Interior, in the sitting of the 4th June, did not hesitate to accuse the French Government of protecting and supporting the insurgents. The 60,000 French troops stationed along the frontier, are evidently not placed there, as the Courier observes, "for mere sanitary purposes." The first object of this force is, to protect and encourage the rebels; the second, to be ready to rush into the country, and strike a blow at the first favourable moment. And in these plans we have as little doubt that France is merely the agent of the Holy Alliance. But those who live in a glasshouse should not throw stones; and filled as France is with inflammable matter, she is the last power that ought to temper with revolutionary projects. An imprudent interference with Spain overthrew NAPOLEON in the plenitude of his power; and the Holy Allies, if they repeat his error, may share his fate. Of the issue of the present insurrection there can be no doubt, if the Spaniards are left to themselves. It is a war against the Cortes, who are returned by universal suffrage; and this clearly shows that it is war by a small fraction against the moral and numerical force of the Spanish population. There are no rotten burghs in Spain, to enable a petty junto to support themselves in power against the sense of the nation. As soon as the Serviles can persuade the people that despotism and monarchy should be restored, the people will select a Cortes who will give effect to their sentiments. Spain may then enjoy a Government as enlightened, legitimate and precious as that of the Grand Turk. But till some such change is wrought in the opinions of the population, all the efforts of the Army of the Faith, aided by its French auxiliaries, will only bring destruction on itself.

Brazil.—The Portuguese government is much occupied with the affairs of Brazil, in the arrangement of which it finds itself beset by many difficulties. A Committee of the Cortes appointed to consider the subject, had the honesty to recommend in their report, that the colony should have a Cortes of its own, distinct from that of the mother country. Such a proposal reflects great credit on the committee. We scarcely recollect an instance where liberal and enlightened views triumphed so decidedly over a narrow, selfish, and monopolizing policy. It was by a plan something similar to this that Mr. Burke proposed to reconcile the North American colonies to Britain; and if it had been possible to preserve our dominion over these colonies, it is indisputable that this was the only practicable course. But Mr. Burke's bill was rejected by the House of Commons, and it is much to be feared that the recommendation of the Portuguese Committee is too liberal to experience a better fate in the Cortes.

Wheat Harvest.—The Wheat harvest commenced in England ten days ago, with every prospect of an abundant crop. In this quarter, the crops are somewhat later, and the rains now falling will put them still farther back, but will add, at the same time, to their weight and value. In the early part of the week we had light showers at intervals, but Thursday and yesterday the rain was remarkably heavy. We should suppose the farmers are almost ready to cry "enough."

Patras.—With very great pleasure we have to announce that the Greeks have taken the important fortress of Patras, after defeating the Turks in a sharp action near the city. The details are given in a preceding column, and we have no doubt will prove correct. The Castle of the Morea, seated on the Dardanelles of Leprano, which fell into their hands at the same time, will give them the command of the Gulf of Corinth. This conquest sets at liberty a force of 12,000 or 14,000 men, and is in every point of view of great importance. While the Turks held Patras, with the two castles at the opposite sides of the straits of Lapanto which are not quite a mile broad, they could pour troops into the Morea from the northern parts of Greece at any time, though the isthmus of Corinth were closed against them. With this acquisition, therefore, and with their naval superiority, the Greeks are at length in a condition to secure the Morea, the whole of which is now in their hands, except Modon and Coron. These two places (which we overlooked in our article of last week) are of little strength, and will probably soon fall. The length of time the Greeks have now been in arms, the exertions they have made, the force they have kept on foot, and the steady progress of their cause, are the best refutation of the charges of cowardice, levity, and incapacity, which have been brought against them. We are glad to see that their courage and their sufferings have at length awakened the sympathies of the people of England. The observations of Mr. Wilberforce, in Parliament, will be read with pleasure by every friend to humanity. And the eloquent appeal made in their behalf by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, an intelligent Grecian traveller, will, we should hope, not be without effect.

Copyright of a Newspaper.—On the 4th of July, the Court of Session (Second Division) determined an important point regarding the copyright of newspapers.

John and Peter Wilson, in 1803, established a newspaper, called the *Air Advertiser*, or *West Country Journal*, which speedily became a lucrative concern, and thenceforward belonged to them equally. In 1809, Peter Wilson sold his half-share to a third person, receiving a premium or price for the copyright, exclusive of the stock. The purchaser afterwards sold it to two strangers, receiving the same premium as he had paid. John Wilson retained his original half-share till his death in May 1821. Conceiving his interest in said newspaper to be a valuable part of his estate, he, by his will, conveyed his half-share of the copyright to his testamentary trustees. In all the changes of partners, or proprietors, from the first establishment of the newspaper, there had been no written contract of copartnership between them.

John Wilson's trustees were about to sell his half share, when the two persons who had last purchased the other half presented a bill of suspension and interdict to have the trustees

restrained, upon the allegation that there was no such thing as the copyright of a newspaper; that the right to print and publish a newspaper, exercised by two or more persons associated together, just resembled any other trade, and that upon the death of any partner, in the absence of a written contract providing otherwise, the good will, as it is called, of the business accrued to the survivors.

Lord Meadowbank, Ordinary on the Bills, appointed the bill to be answered, and granted the interdict. On advising the bill, with answers, Lord Cringleton appointed parties to prepare memorials to the Court. In these memorials the cause was fully argued. The Court were unanimously of opinion, that the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such a right, however anomalous it may be in point of principle, and whether it may be called, *copyright*, *privileges*, *property*, or by whatever other name, is a valuable right, now perfectly known and understood, and is by the common law both transferable inter vivos, and transmissible to heirs, independently of any written contract between the partners or proprietors. They therefore recalled the interdict, and refused the bill with full expenses.

Counsel for Suspenders. John B. Greenshields and Francis Jeffrey, Esqrs. Agent, James Gemmell, Solicitor.

Counsel for Respondents. John Hope and J. S. More, Esqrs. John Gibson, W. S. Agent.—*Scotsman*.

Greek Fleet.—According to the *Paris Papers* of Monday, an official Report has been published by the Greek Admiralty of Hydra and Ypsara, dated the 5th July in which the carnage made by the Greek fleet in that of the Porte, off Tchesme, is represented as having been much greater than we were at first led to believe. As we already know the Turkish Admiral's ship, of 130 guns, was blown up, three others of the line were burnt and sunk; seven frigates were forced ashore near Tchesme, and of all these the greatest part of the crews perished either by fire or water. Immediately after this decisive success, the Greeks, it seems, felt themselves strong enough to detach part of their fleet to Candia, which enterprise is also represented as having been completely successful.

Greek Boy.—Captain Dobson, of the *Arab*, recently arrived in Liverpool from Smyrna, has brought with him a Greek boy, about ten years of age, whom he actually purchased for eleven shillings! The youth was sold at the common bazar, together with his mother, brothers, and sisters: his father having been previously killed.

New Zealanders.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Kendall to the Rev. Dr. Waugh, Nov. 25, 1821: "The longer I am among the New Zealanders the more I am convinced that they sprung originally either from Assyria or Egypt. The God Pan is universally acknowledged. The overflowing of the River Nile, and the fertility of the country in consequence, are evidently alluded to in their traditions: and I also think the argonautic expedition, Pan's crook, Pan's pipes, and a Pan's office in making the earth fertile, are mentioned in their themes. *Query*—Are not the Malays and the whole of the South Sea Islanders, Egyptians? Is not *O nina or hina*, the ancient Queen of Heaven?"

Estate of the late Earl of Marchmont.—A young man, a journeyman rope-maker at Gravesend is claimant for the title and large estates of the late Earl of Marchmont, to whom it appears he was great nephew.

Mrs. Coutts.—Report states that Mrs. Coutts is the purchaser of Oatlands, the splendid estate of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon on the 10th July and within a few hours a similar phenomenon was observed on the same day at Ancora, at day break on the 11th. Vesuvius had an eruption.

Volcanoe.—It is reported at Copenhagen that volcanic eruptions have again caused ravages in Iceland.

New Marriage Act.—A passing friend, in remarking upon the new Marriage Act taking place on the first of September, says he supposed it was thereby intended to make game of the ladies.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1822.

INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. GOULBURN rose to move the order of the day for the commitment of the Irish Insurrection Act, but he began in so low a tone that few of his earlier observations reached the gallery. No man, we understood him to say, was more sensible than himself of the general objections to this measure; and nothing would have been more gratifying to the noble marquis at the head of Irish affairs, than, if it were possible, to dispense with it, since it was undoubtedly a deviation from that system of moderation and mildness that ought to characterize the government of every free nation. The necessity of the case alone could justify its adoption. He (Mr. Goulburn) flattered himself that he should secure the concurrence of the house, if he could show that the state of Ireland was such as to render a resort to it imperative, that the existing laws were inadequate to the maintenance of public tranquillity, and that the bill he was recommending was particularly calculated to meet and remedy the evil. It was hardly necessary for him to enter into a detail of the events that had occurred within the last eight or nine months. If he referred merely to the circumstances which led to the previous adoption of the law at the opening of the session, and compared them with those now existing, he thought he could thence deduce the propriety of re-enacting it. The honourable gentleman then entered into a statement of various facts attending the disturbances, arguing that the object of the enemies of the public peace was to create a power stronger than the existing law, and that it had therefore been deemed the duty of Parliament to pass a bill at the earliest moment calculated to strengthen the arm of the executive power. He for one was always ready to contend that the Government of Ireland was bound to follow the course it had pursued, by trying every means at its disposal for suppressing the disaffected, before it called for extraordinary measures of compulsion. The object of the insurrection act was to compel the people to fear and to obey the law. He then related the various steps adopted by the Irish Government at the assizes, and by special commission, before it called upon Parliament in the beginning of the session; contending, however, that they had all proved inadequate, and that on the very evening of the day when offenders were executed, new outrages were often committed in adjoining districts. Though the Government had, in every instance where it was possible extended its mercy to the guilty, it had equally failed in producing a beneficial effect; the military forces had been augmented one half; and under the ablest officers they were dispersed over the country; but still these measures produced no abatement of the evil. At the moment he was addressing the house, he was happy to say, that it did not exist to the same extent, nor in the same degree; the disturbed quarters had been greatly tranquillized, and a feeling of kindness had been generated towards the Government, which he hoped ere long to see ripen into attachment. Nevertheless, sufficient cause for serious apprehension were still left—sufficient to induce the house to pause before it deprived the executive Government of that power which had been the means of diminishing the evil. He was prepared to show that the ordinary laws would be still incompetent, and the facts disclosed in the despatches of the Marquis Wellesley fully supported this position. True it was, that they did not reach down to the latest possible date, and he (Mr. Goulburn) wished it was now in his power satisfactorily to supply the chasm, and to assure the house that the most recent accounts did not present outrages of a character precisely similar to those that had warranted the passing of the act in the first instance. The right honourable gentleman then adverted to the facts contained in a report from Tipperary, observing at the same time, that he did not rely upon the mere number of the crimes, but upon their distinctive character. They were still marked by that peculiar rancour by which, from the outset, they had been distinguished. They were decidedly the result of settled purpose and design on the part of the individuals concerned, and were intended as a punishment for the neglect of the orders of these unlawful and secret combinations. The most dreadful threats had been held out regarding the letting of land at above a certain rent, and the witness who had contributed to the punishment of the guilty were made the objects of the most cruel vengeance. At length it was found that the only mode of protecting them was to detain them in the custody of the civil power. This description was by no means exaggerated, and he put it to the house, whether a return, under such circumstances, to the process of the ordinary law, would afford an effectual security against the return of those extreme dangers which Parliament itself had already declared could not be met without extraordinary powers. The insurrection act, he contended had a peculiar claim upon the concurrence of the house, because it was so well calculated to meet the existing difficulties, and it had been seen that all efforts, however strenuous, without its assistance, had completely failed. The insurrection act arrested the criminal in the commencement of his course, and punished him for absence from his dwelling, by which he was prevented from attending any treasonable meetings. While he admitted the severity of this law, he called upon the house to look at the severity of their sufferings who stood by and endeavoured to sup-

port a law that was inadequate to their protection; much heavier penalties were thus endured by the innocent than this law inflicted even upon the guilty. He therefore confidently called upon Parliament to adopt this measure, which was adequate to give relief where it was sought, and to inflict punishment where it was deserved. He could not draw his observations to a conclusion without adding, that although unquestionably a power like that now required was liable to abuse, yet there was not the slightest reason to suppose that hitherto any abuse had been committed. He well knew that individual character could be no ground to warrant parliament in conferring powers of extraordinary severity but admitting the necessity to the case, which he apprehended was fully established, he might fairly say that a government that had wisely, moderately, but firmly exerted the powers already confided to it, had strong claim to their renewal. There were those in the house who must know how justly the utmost reliance might be placed in the noble marquis at the head of the affairs of Ireland, and how dearly he was attached to the true principles of freedom; but it was because he knew that in free countries especially the constitution could not sometimes be maintained without unusual means and exertions, that he called upon the British Parliament to continue the law before the house. He (Mr. Goulburn) asked for no new and untried authority, and he asked it for a period shorter than Parliament had ever before granted it in any case of similar danger. He asked it finally for the purpose of maturing and bringing to perfection measures of civil police and internal administration of the law under which he was as willing as any man to allow Ireland ought to be governed. He moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

The question having been put,

Sir R. WILSON admitted that the right honourable gentleman had made a fair and candid statement, and had opened a field of discussion as wide as if the debate had been taken on any earlier stage of the bill. He also gave him full credit for a sincere conviction that it would remedy the evils to which he had adverted. The right honourable gentleman had, besides, like his two latest predecessors, adopted a conciliatory tone, and it was to be hoped that, for the benefit of the people of Ireland, it would not be abandoned. Nevertheless he (Sir Robert Wilson) as confidently resisted the further progress of the insurrection act, because he thought it was not calculated to attain the object in view, and because it would postpone the period of final tranquillity. If it were continued without a guarantee on the part of ministers of an investigation of the state of Ireland, that important and necessary inquiry would never take place. It was the duty of those who had permitted those conflagrations which had desolated Ireland to take place, to exercise for the future such a vigilant care as might prevent the recurrence of similar calamities. When he (Sir R. Wilson) thus arraigned a measure which was almost personally, as the house were told, a measure of the noble lord at the head of the Irish Government, so much had been solicited by his lordship, it was but justice for him (Sir Robert Wilson) to say, that so far was he from entertaining any unfavourable opinion of that noble lord that he believed him to be a statesman of the most comprehensive mind, and in private life of the most amiable character. The hon. and gallant officer then adverted to the passing of similar bills in former sessions, observing, that by those best acquainted with Ireland, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act was never thought necessary, but had certainly been asked for by the lust of power, and had been granted in the wantonness of confidence. We were living under the same painful state of things—we again beheld a demand of justice on the part of the people, and an answer of violence on that of the government. (hear.) Was there ever yet such a picture of human misery as that which Ireland now presented? (hear.) He spoke not only of the horrors of famine; but of the general disorganization of society there—of the wreck of all those elements on which the constitution, the very existence of civil society, depended. To add to those evils, moral and physical, this bill was now introduced; and its enactments were truly terrible. He could not fail to recollect what their nature was; although 25 years had elapsed since he was in Ireland, he never could forget the scenes to which he was a witness, under the operation of a similar bill. The groans, the lamentations of children and parents—of weeping mothers, of distracted sisters—torn from the arms of fathers, husbands, brothers, either removed as felons to New South Wales, or sent as conscripts to recruit the armies of the King of Prussia; these were the calamities that had fallen under his own observation. Let parliament be assured that measures so dreadful were but bad substitutes for the blessings of the constitution. (cheers.) He knew too well that shameful calumnies had been uttered against the character and the conduct of the people of Ireland; and these calumnies they who had deserted their trust, and forgotten the claims of a gallant country, had encouraged and exaggerated, in order to palliate their own signal injustice and cruelty. But, for those evils which misgovernment and all its ruinous consequences had generated, could the house be brought to say that violence was the only remedy?—that brute force was the *vis medicatrix*? He would now state only one fact; and upon that statement leave it to the house to judge whether the conclusions to which he had arrived on this distressing subject were not rightly founded. He remembered being in Ireland when an unfortunate man was arrested, against whom there was no charge whatever,

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who was merely suspected of being an United Irishman. From this man, it was thought expedient by a certain high sheriff, whose name was already sufficiently well known, to obtain a confession of his own guilt (by the application of the torture), and an implication of other parties. He (Sir R. Wilson) happened to see this man tied up to a scaffold; he was suspended by his back, and another part of his person was tied to the calves of his legs. His back had been recently saluted on account of the excoriation, and his person was altogether one mass of quivering fibre. (*hear.*) He (Sir R. Wilson) should not have possessed the feelings of a man had he not immediately interfered (*hear.*); and he accordingly did so, and remonstrated with the officers who were superintending the punishment on its immoderate severity. And what was the answer he received? It was this—"You Englishmen know nothing about Ireland; the only way of governing her is by the cat-o'-nine tails and the halter—the gibbet and the halberd; and the drummer and the executioner are the only ministers for the country." So, again in the case of a very notorious individual, whose excesses of cruelty and severity had met from the government of the day, not with punishment, but with reward. Although various actions were instituted against the man, by persons whom he had ill-treated and punished in a manner almost equally brutal—although one action, in particular, was instituted against him by a most respectable person, an inhabitant of Closanel, of the age of 60, who had been so punished, and whose innocence had been proved on the very night of his punishment—although an action was entered against this same individual by Mr. Wright (whose case was afterwards stated by Mr. Yelverton in the Irish House of Commons), and whose crime was the being found in possession of a note containing only two lines written in French, which were translated by Major, afterwards Gen. Ryall, to this high sheriff, and which contained nothing more than an apology from a Frenchman, called the Baron Chedde, for not waiting on Mr. Wright, in consequence of being detained by an appointment with Sir W. Parsons. Notwithstanding these acts of cruelty and oppression, and that retribution was on the point of being administered, an act of indemnity, to screen the individual in question from all the penalties of his misconduct, was actually passed by the Irish House of Commons amidst acclamations of applause. (*hear. hear.*) After this, it was impossible that he (Sir Robert Wilson) could put any trust in this Government; but this was not all—the same notorious individual had absolutely had a command confided to him, with the rank (as we understood) of a colonel in the British army, and was sent abroad in that capacity, to serve under a British general: but as the fame of his exploits happened to have preceded him, the amiable mind of that brave officer, the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, was so shocked, that he sent him off again, twenty-four hours after he had arrived in Egypt. In the years 1812 and 1829, motions had been made in that house for inquiry into the state of Ireland; but such was the perverse policy that had always been pursued on these occasions, both the motions were rejected. Within six months after the union, notice was given of a motion to be made for its repeal; but the fate of that intention was not more fortunate. In the years 1801, 1803, 1804, and 1807, the insurrection act was renewed. It was repealed in 1816. The consequence of all this was, that in 1820 it was re-enacted: and that in 1822 the house was called upon to pass it for another year. Now, was it not a most suspicious circumstance that his Majesty's ministers were pressing this matter at such a time that it would most probably pass when the attendance of members must necessarily, from the period of the session, be of the thinnest description, and when no fear need be entertained by his Majesty's Government of any effectual opposition? Let him here ask the house, what had been the consequence of this long neglect of her interests and welfare on Ireland? What had been its effect on the spirit of the people? The bodily wounds they had received under the system of cruelty and torture were long since healed; and they who had experienced the severest inflictions had ere this descended to the tomb. But the wounded mind of the people was still in agony, and was, with every day, more and more exasperated. The first remedy which he (Sir R. Wilson) should propose for the evils which bore so heavily on Ireland was, a termination of those civil and religious disqualifications that for so long a period of time had agitated the country. He contended that no time was so proper as the present for this country to confer an act of kindness on Ireland, and one which Ireland would readily acknowledge as such. He might be told that the House of Commons had already done their duty in this respect, and that if any obstacles existed to the great measure of emancipation from these disabilities, they were attributable to another branch of the legislative. He could not, however, be persuaded but that those who had lately declared themselves on this subject, in opposition to their former votes, and who had joined in the cause of the Catholics, as pretended friends, were heavily responsible, and were in truth the real impediments to its success. Surely, if their opinions were sincere, they might have enforced the cause which they affected to advocate. After some further observations on the subject of removing these disabilities, and upon the hardship of their operation on men whose conscientious belief that they could be saved only by faith in a particular creed of Christianity was thus punished by civil deprivations, the honourable and gallant general proceeded to state, that his second remedy was—the abolition of the present system of tithes; and an entire new revision and regulation of them. He would not allude to what had already been done in this particular, in

Spain, Holland, Sicily, and Rome itself, even where in part the church lands had been sold under the will of the Sovereign Pontiff. But in the reign of Henry IV, the Parliament twice called upon the King to take the revenue of the church into his own hands. In Henry the Fifth's reign, the same application was made; and was repeated in that of Henry VIII. In 1723 the Parliament of Ireland admitted that on pasture lands, tithe of cattle should not be paid; and at the time of the union, the noble lord brought in a bill to secure to pasture lands the same exemption. The honourable and gallant member proceeded to recapitulate from Hume, the history of tithes for some time after their first introduction into England. He had seen returns that were lately made to that house, which showed that from the tithes of Ireland her bishops derived the most princely fortunes. While the salary of an English bishop averaged about 3,000*l.* a year, the total revenue of the 3 Irish archbishops and 22 bishops was no less than 110,000*l.* per annum. But by leases falling in and other means, this hierarchy in reality received much more; and an Irish Archbishop had lately died worth 150,000*l.*, although he did not bring a single shilling with him into Ireland. The third remedy which he had to suggest was—education. The honourable and gallant general, having expressed his anxiety to see the purposes of the Kildare association grant from Parliament, of 11,000*l.*, applied to the purposes of educating the Irish poor, without distinction of sect or religion, added, it was with these views that he should put into the hands of the Speaker an amendment, which, if carried, would, he expected, render unnecessary insurrection acts, habeas corpus suspensions, and all those numerous other constitutional infringements which the house had so repeatedly permitted, without their ever having been productive of the slightest benefit to Ireland; but that had been, on the contrary, productive of that state of things which did show, as the honourable member for Nottingham had said, that there could be no safety for the inhabitants of the country while the internal government and its measures continued to be the same. He moved, therefore, "That it be an instruction to the committee, that they do investigate the causes of the present distressed state of Ireland with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to restore and preserve the tranquillity of the country, and render unnecessary those provisions of extraordinary severity which are incompatible with the spirit, and practice of the British constitution."

Mr. LUCIUS CONCANNON then addressed the house, but in so low a tone of voice as to render him scarcely audible in the gallery. He expressed his conviction of the disastrous and alarming state of Ireland; and his belief that the causes were to be traced to the defects of her government, and the consequences with which they had been attended. He implored the house to look at her melancholy condition at this particular period. That unhappy country was waiting with anxiety for the results of the deliberations of Parliament. Would Parliament have it supposed that the insurrection act was one of them? We understood the honourable member to express his entire concurrence in the amendment.

Colonel DAVIES said, he did not mean to oppose the proposition of the hon. gentleman opposite, who had brought forward the present question in a very temperate and moderate manner, but still he wished to express his opinion on this most important subject. Although ministers ought to be blamed for their neglect of Ireland, out of which all this mischief grew—although they might, in fact, be impeached for their conduct—yet he could not view that as any reason for leaving the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of Ireland exposed to the dagger and the midnight assassin. The system of violence which had so long existed in that country was assuaged for a time, but only for a time, by the exertion of a vigour beyond the law. He felt that it was necessary to keep down that spirit of violence; and therefore he did not oppose the bill. But while he thus sacrificed his private feelings (and a great sacrifice of feeling it undoubtedly was), when he opposed the opinions of gentlemen with whom he almost uniformly acted he thought he had a right to ask, why ministers throughout the session had shewed no desire whatever to investigate the causes which produced so much misery in Ireland. (*hear. hear.*) When in the commencement of the session they called on the house to place confidence in their efforts for removing the discontents which prevailed in that unhappy country, the confidence they required was granted to them. And what followed? What boon was granted to Ireland? Nothing but measures of coercion; if he expected the tithe-levying bill, which every man connected with Ireland pronounced to be wholly inadequate to the contemplated object. He would not attempt to trace the roots of evil; but, deep and concealed as those roots were, the tree which grew from them spread its baleful branches in every direction. It poisoned the very elements of society; and Ireland, instead of being the strength of this country, was, in fact, her weakness. (*hear. hear.*) One cause of Ireland's misfortunes was, that redundancy of population, which appeared to increase with an accumulated force. That redundancy of population did, in his opinion, produce the moral degradation of Ireland; and, operating on the principle of re-action, that moral degradation had the effect of keeping up the excessive population. The Irish gentlemen, and he said it without meaning any offence, were in some degree accessorial for the evils under which Ireland laboured. The system of corruption which many of them encouraged had the most ruinous effects. By grasping at freeholds, and grasping at ease for lives, much of the existing misery was created. This system

did no man any good; for where one individual chose to create a number of freeholders, another man would do precisely the same. The consequence was, frequent disturbances, and a dissolution of the best feeling of society. If granting leases for lives did not confer the right ordinarily attached to freehold property; if that part of the system were abolished, then the gentlemen of Ireland would endeavour to diminish instead of increasing the population. Those who now proceeded to poll did not go as freemen. They were driven as a gang of slaves to the place where they were to give their votes, by the steward of some great man. When an election for a county was about to take place, did the individual who wished to be returned canvass the freeholders? He did not such thing—he procured the interest of one or two great families and the rest followed of course. [hear.] He did not mean to say that this was the case in some of the great cities of Ireland. In the city of Cork, for instance, he believed the electors were actuated by a feeling and spirit very different from that which influenced the unfortunate Servs to whom he had been alluding: still he imputed all misfortunes of that country to misgovernment. It might have been made an earthly paradise, but his Majesty's ministers had contrived to convert it into a terrestrial hell.

Mr. S. RICE said, that when this bill was formerly introduced, a pledge had not been given to the house to inquire into the state of Ireland. It was hurried through parliament in such a rapid manner, that no time was given to demand investigation. Still, from all the circumstances connected with that proceeding, and from the speech of the honourable mover, every person in and out of the house was led to believe that Ministers were determined to remove that system under which Ireland had so long suffered: and to remove those irritating causes of discontent which had so long and solitarily prevailed. Now what had been done? Had measures of conciliation, by which alone those evils could be alleviated, been resorted to? No; a system of coercion alone had been employed. What boon had Ireland received during the present session? With the exception of the remission of the window-tax which he admitted to be a great boon, what had been done for that country? Leaving that out of the question, he would ask his Majesty's ministers to show any one benefit, of a permanent nature, which had been obtained for Ireland. The people of Ireland had, indeed received some relief from grants made by that house. It was, however a temporary relief, meant to meet a temporary disease, and did not enter into the general policy of the government of this day. Was, he would ask, the tithe bill any effectual remedy for this distress? Could any man who looked on the tithes as producing any portion of the discontent which was universally felt throughout Ireland, consider that bill as any thing like a remedy? With respect to the police bill, the first measure, so far from doing away the evils complained of, really aggravated them; but the present measure was calculated to have a better effect. He thanked the right hon. gent. for the alterations which he had introduced. What, then, had Ireland received, after all the promises held out to her?—a mere measure of police, and an inefficient tithe bill, calculated not to tranquillize, but to irritate. The gentlemen of Ireland expected remedial measures, but none such had been introduced; and on the face of the despatches from Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as they were now read, and would be read by all posterity, there were grounds not merely for enacting the insurrection law at the present moment, but even for continuing it for ever. He alluded particularly to the last page; where the Lord Lieutenant recommended to his Majesty's Ministers to continue the insurrection act for the purpose of extending and cultivating peace and good order. In common cases such a measure would be resorted to as a remedy for an existing evil; but here the recommendation went far beyond that, since a measure of coercion was pointed out as necessary "for the extension and cultivation of peace and good order." He very much doubted the propriety of passing such a law on documents so meagre and jejune as those which these documents imparted. There was no period at which information of a similar character and nature could not be laid before parliament. In 1816, documents of an equally loose character were laid before the house; and he must protest decidedly against the introduction of anonymous information. Why should magistrates—unless under some most particular circumstances—conceal their names? He, as a magistrate of Ireland, never wished but that his information and his name, when he happened to be in communication with Government, should be coupled together. He was anxious to be fairly and publicly responsible for whatever he did in his official capacity. He believed that so far from the people of Ireland feeling any prejudice against a magistrate for performing his duty, they would esteem and respect him, if he administered justice fairly and impartially. He admitted that the insurrection act would be useful in quieting the disturbed districts. The crime to which it referred was fairly described, and the punishment attached to it was not too great. But he would now, and most ever, protest against the principal which superseded the trial by jury—a principal introduced, not only without cause, but with the most decisive evidence the other way. If they found juries on willing or unable to do their duty then, perhaps, he would not blame the legislature for dispensing with that great constitutional bulwark. Such a measure could only be one of emergency; and if the trial by jury were at a particular period unsafe, might be suspended. But how stood the case

here? Since the disturbance in the country of Limerick, the trial by jury was resorted to. Two special commissions had been held, and he believed one, if not both, of these commissions was attended by the present Attorney General for Ireland. No jurors could have assembled under circumstances of greater terror and apprehension than those which prevailed at the period to which he referred. They were circumstances that might have shaken the resolution even of the most constant and firm-minded men; yet, though placed in this perilous situation, it was impossible for any juries to behave with a more undaunted spirit. [hear.] Then if the experiment of trial by jury had been attempted under all possible disadvantages, and if it had been found to answer every purpose for which it was originally instituted—that of affording substantial justice—he would turn round and boldly ask Parliament what good reason could be adduced for suspending the great constitutional right of the country; [hear, hear.] It was in the power of the magistrates, under this bill, to try the accused party without a jury; and it was also in their power to extend to the prisoner in the dock, if they pleased, the merciful interposition of a jury. When conciliatory measures were called for, the answer was, "the house is on fire, extinguish the flames, and then talk of improvement." But how could the legislature be justified, when, for years, the same evils were daily increasing, without any efficient effort on the part to put an end to them? What had been done for Ireland? When, in their other house a motion was made on the subject, it was said "Wait till you see what government has done!" Now government had, in truth, done nothing. The tithe-question had been brought forward in the House of Commons, but the amendment of his right hon. friend (Sir J. Newport) was met by the previous question. Lord Bacon, in speaking of the best mode of rendering Ireland happy and prosperous, thus stated his sentiments:—"The refection of that country, as well to civility and justice as to obedience and peace, which things, as affairs now stand, I hold to be inseparable consisteth in four points.—1. The extinguishing the relics of the war. He (Mr. Rice) would call on the government to extinguish the relics of party feelings. The 2d point was, "The recovery of the hearts of the people." Now he would ask of the house, and of the members of all past administrations since the union whether any one measure had been set on foot, which had for its object "the recovery of the hearts of the people?" [hear, hear.] The third point was, the removing of the roots and occasions of new troubles." He demanded of the house, whether the insurrection act was the true mode of "removing the roots, and occasions of new troubles." [hear, hear.] And if it were not likely to have that effect, he would ask, which of the nominally remedial measures that had been introduced of late years was calculated "to remove the roots and occasions of new troubles?" [hear, hear.] The 4th point was, "Plantation and buildings." This was not applicable to Ireland in her present circumstances; but reasoning by analogy, and looking to the encouragement of her fisheries and manufactures, the principle was perfectly just. Bacon went on to say, that—"Towards the recovery of the hearts of the people there are but three things in rerum natura: 1. Religion;" which (observed Mr. Rice) implied the most extensive toleration. "2. Justice and protection." By this was meant, not only an equal administration of the law, but that it should be equally accessible to all. The third point was—"Obligation and reward." Did this come under the character of the insurrection act? [hear, hear.] On this 3d head Bacon had expressed himself:—"3. Obligation and Reward.—premium of peace. I am persuaded that if a penny is in the pound which hath been spent in peace (for this war is but peace, a chastisement of rebels, without fruit or emolument to the state) had been spent in *peccato*, that is, in rewarding, things had never grown to this extremity." He (Mr. Rice,) in quoting the passage relative to justice, did not mean to say that any thing like partial justice was administered in Ireland; but he was bound to state that a system which would render justice accessible to all did not exist in Ireland. The expence of legal proceedings operated, in many cases, almost as a denial of justice; and when the poor could not have redress by law, they would undoubtedly seek it by some other means. This was one cause of the crimes by which that country was degraded. As an illustration of this part of his argument, the hon. gent. referred to a case which came within his own knowledge. An individual died, leaving £15. or £20. to certain persons. The executor got possession of the property, and the legatees, to whom he refused to deliver it up, proceeded against him in the Assistant Barrister's Court. When the cause came on to be heard, the assistant barrister stated, that he had no jurisdiction with respect to legacies, and the plaintiffs were nonsuited. They then got an engagement from the executor to pay the demand, and on this engagement they again sued him in the Assistant Barrister's Court; but the same objection was taken, and successively taken. What did they then do? They proceeded criminally against the party, and turned into a breach of the peace that which was in fact a civil question. It was a common thing, as the honorable member for Mayo (Mr. Browne) had formerly stated, when any dispute arose about the tenure of lands, to break the peace, and lay an information for the purpose of deciding, in the shape of a criminal question, that which the law did not enable them to set at rest in any other way. The legislature had done away with wager of battle in this country; but the stamp act, sanctioned and upheld by the gentlemen opposite, had indirectly encou-

raged it in Ireland. (laugh.) Whatever had been done for the lower orders of that country was rendered of no avail by the counteracting influence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. How did the case stand? What encouragement did the people generally receive? If they built a house, it must be with taxed timber? if they enjoyed the light and air of Heaven, it must be through taxed windows; if they wished to warm themselves, it must be at a taxed fire; if they were desirous of drinking any thing stronger than water, they could only indulge themselves by paying a tax. Now what effect had this system of severe taxation? He would prove that in proportion as taxes were increased, crime also increased—and vice versa. If they looked to the number of convictions in criminal cases, as compared with the rise and fall of duties on malt and spirits, they would find this proportion clearly established:—

	Duty	Criminal Convictions.	Malt.	Spirits.
In 1815 there were.....	.771.....	14s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
1816,.....	.907.....	17s. 4d.	6s. 0d.	
1817,.....	.532.....	17s. 4d.	5s. 0d.	
1818,.....	.499.....	9s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
1819,.....	.531.....	14s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	
1820,.....	.723.....	14s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	

From this it appeared, that when ever there was a decrease in the duty on malt and spirits, there was also a decrease in crime. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to advert on the prevalence of illicit distillation in Ireland—and demanded how could country gentlemen enforce the law against those who were guilty of that offence, when they were themselves but too often in the habit of using spirits thus illegally manufactured? Illicit distillation never would be put down until the country gentlemen set their faces strenuously against it. After some further observations, the honourable gentleman concluded by stating that he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. PEEL said, that the hon. and gallant general, who had followed his right hon. friend, had stated nothing to remove the force of his right hon. friend's arguments. He must add to what his right hon. friend had said, that there had not been a single conviction under the insurrection act where a conviction would not have been obtained by the ordinary process of law, and he could not withhold from the noble lord at the head of the Irish government the credit of having administered the extraordinary powers intrusted to him with great moderation and justice. (hear, hear.) It had been said early in the session that the suspension of the *Hobart's Corpus* had been asked from a lust of power. Now it appeared that not one individual had been committed under that act, and that the Lord Lieutenant asked to have the suspension discontinued. Did this look like the lust of power? (hear.) An honourable gentleman had objected to granting this act, because no inquiry had been made into the state of Ireland. (hear.) The subjects of inquiry pointed out were the Catholic restriction laws, tithes, and education. Now he would contend that ministers had never refused inquiry into any of these subjects; and at the same time he would ask whether any committee could be competent for an inquiry so complicated and so extensive? But he could refer to the labours of the committee on illicit distillation, of which he had been a member, as a proof that the state of Ireland had not escaped attention. With respect to the distresses which afflicted Ireland, it would be great injustice to impute them to the Government. It was a question of the greatest difficulty to ascertain when the executive government ought to interfere to administer gratuitous charitable relief. Nothing but absolute necessity could justify the interference. It was absolutely impossible, therefore, that causes of severe individual distress should not have occurred previously to the interference of Government. As to tithes, he appealed to the house, whether every pledge given by his noble friend at the commencement of the session had not been redeemed. He must confess that the doctrines quoted from the writings of the ablest advocate of tithes in the sister kingdom he did not understand. He would repeat one passage as he had taken it down:—"They ought to unite the chance and canticles of all ages, with the fruits and flowers of all seasons." (*loud laughter and cries of "chants," "chants."*) He begged pardon, he had understood it to be "chance" instead of "chants"—songs, but he would repeat it so corrected, and it would appear equally unintelligible. "They were to unite the chants and canticles of all ages, with the fruits and flowers of all seasons." He protested against all modifications of the measure before them on the same ground on which he regretted to agree with the necessity of it. If it were modified, we should have all the evils of an unconstitutional measure without its benefits. As it stood it was a measure of protection for the innocent and inoffensive, and a measure of mercy to those who were seduced or betrayed into the offences which came unto its operation.

Sir R. WILSON explained. He had cited the passage referred to from the champion of divine right in church and state, the Duke de Chateaubriand (we believe.) He had quoted his authority, not as that of a philosopher, but of an individual in the neighbouring kingdom.

Mr. PEEL said, that it would be but fair in the honourable gentleman, when he quoted such a work, to quote it in the original.

Mr. J. SMITH would ask the right honourable gentleman what had been the effects of all their inquiry? Were they not insurrection and riot? (hear, hear.) Nothing but coercion had been applied to the distresses of Ireland for two centuries. The cause of the greatest evils in that country was, that the occupiers of land were made, not to pay, for that was impossible, but were made responsible for rents which could not be met by any industry or fair ingenuity. (hear.) It was not in the power of that house to remedy this, but it was in the power of Government to mitigate the evil. The measure now under consideration was hostile to every moral feeling. It required the father to inform against the son, and the son against the father, or made them liable to the same penalties. This was contrary to every principle of good feeling and moral duty. (hear, hear.) Without wishing to raise any immediate question upon that point, he could not but regard the Catholic question as one fruitful source of the miseries which now afflicted Ireland. The right honourable secretary (Mr. Peel), advertizing to the question of tithes in Ireland, said that Government had promised no more than it had performed. If the right honourable secretary alluded to the promises of the present year, he (Mr. J. Smith) agreed that they had been performed; but he was old enough in the house of Commons to recollect, that many years back a consideration of like question had been promised, and such a consideration as Parliament certainly had not yet gone into. One simple fact upon the subject was enough. Perhaps there were in Ireland five, six, or seven hundred thousand Protestants, all the remainder of the population being followers of the Catholic faith; the revenue of the church in that country was larger in proportion than those in any other country of Europe; and the mass of that revenue was exacted from persons who had no interest or feeling in the system which they so maintained. He (Mr. Smith) did firmly believe that a fair independent income might be given to the clergy of Ireland, and yet the bulk of the population relieved from the oppressive system of tithes; and it was his decided opinion, that at some time or other, measures to that effect must be adopted. The hon. member concluded by advertizing to some observations which had fallen from an hon. member opposite (Mr. D. Browne) in the debate of a former evening. That hon. member had been understood as intimating a doubt as to the degree in which distress prevailed in Ireland at the present moment; he (Mr. Smith) could only say that there was no instance in modern times in which any country, from famine, had suffered so severely.

Mr. D. BROWNE explained in so low a tone of voice, that we were prevented from fully collecting his observations. He denied (as we understood him) having expressed any disbelief of the existence of distress. He ascribed the evil to a want of employment, and a scarcity of the circulating medium.

Sir J. NEWPORT felt the greatest aversion to depriving Ireland of her constitutional rights; but was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of opposing the present measure under the circumstances upon which it was demanded. He should therefore give a reluctant vote in favour of the act; but he thought that its continuance ought to be limited to, say the 1st of May next, in order that, in case its farther extension should be thought necessary, the subject might be discussed at a period when the house was likely to be well attended. He trusted, however, that no farther prolongation of the law would be found requisite; for heavy would be the evil of teaching Ireland to believe that, in spite of all the promises held out to her at the Union, she still was to remain the victim of penal statutes even as she had been before that measure. Forty three years had now elapsed since one of the greatest lawyers and one of the greatest statesmen in Ireland, a man who stood high in official situation, but who cast all official feeling behind him when he found that feeling interfering with the interests of his country—13 years had elapsed since the Lord Chief Baron Burgh, speaking of the situation, as to penal laws, of Ireland, had said, "Penalty, Punishment, and Ireland are synonymous, and they are written on the margin of her statute book in letters of blood." He (Sir J. Newport) trusted, that the passing of the present measure would not be thought to relieve ministers from probing the evils under which Ireland was labouring, Penitentiary statutes would not remove them. If the Irish were alienated from the laws under which they lived, to what cause but to a defective government could that alienation be ascribed? Surely no man would cast such a libel upon Ireland as to say she was insensible of the blessings of good government? In whatever quarter of the globe (except his own country) an Irishman was placed, he rose at high in rank, and his demeanour was as peaceable, as that of any other member of the community in which he lived. He did not state these facts for the purpose of creating debate; he was unwilling to occupy a moment longer than was necessary the attention of the house; but when he was assenting to a measure which was to put Ireland beyond the pale of the constitution, it was his duty as an Irishman to declare, and distinctly, the views in which he consented to such a degradation of his country. He did say that ministers had not done their duty with respect to Ireland. What they, whose duty it was to govern the country—were they to call upon the opposition to originate measures for them? He had the highest respect for the noble person who was at the head of the Irish Government; but his confidence in no man should prevent him from speaking where he thought negligence was apparent. If the Lord Lieutenant was new,

the cabinet was not new. The noble lord opposite (Lord Londonderry) of all men was bound to seek a remedy for the distresses of Ireland, for it was under his auspices that she had lost her independent legislature, and been consolidated with this country. There was one point only farther upon which the hon. baronet would detain the house. He was sorry to see that some of the despatches from Ireland appeared to look to the insurrection act as to something like a permanent measure. He did not believe that the noble marquis at the head of the Irish Government entertained any such view, or he should have much less confidence in his administration than he was disposed to have. He assented, for the present, to the continuance of the insurrection act, but he looked upon it, not as a measure for moral improvement, but a measure resorted to under deplorable necessity—a measure of coercion to prevent the extension of crime. For moral improvement, he looked only to measures of regulation, information, and amelioration; not to penal statutes, be their titles, what they might.

Mr. PLUNKETT began by stating his entire and perfect concurrence in almost every thing which had fallen from the hon. bart. who had last spoken. He considered the present measures as a lamentable evil, which could only be justified by the extreme necessity of the case: as a permanent measure he should not merely deprecate it, but consider it as amounting to an extinction of the constitution of Ireland; and in that same light he knew it was viewed by the noble personage at the head of the government of that country. The hon. bart. (Sir J. Newport) had expressed himself with that candour which always made his observations peculiarly valuable to the house, and there were few points on which he (Mr. Plunkett) was not disposed to go with him. If he thought for a moment that the passing of the present measure was to be taken to supersede the necessity of measures of amelioration, he would be the last man to consent even to its temporary enactment; but he considered it as an act which, by providing against the peril of the law, would enable Government to apply itself to the devising of beneficial regulations. That there was no indisposition about the legislature to apply itself to such objects, would be evident to all who looked at the past and at the present condition of Ireland. He (Mr. Plunkett) said, that if any country in the world had made greater progress in civilization during the last half century than another, that country was Ireland: Let honourable members recollect the time when Ireland had truly, as the honourable baronet opposite stated, been the victim of penal laws. Let them remember those statutes which, as Chief Baron Brough forcibly expressed it, "had visited the Catholic at his birth, and accompanied him to his grave." Those laws were no more. Was that nothing done for the country? Thirty-eight years since Ireland had stood destitute alike of commercial advantage and constitutional privilege. Were the rights, the law, the free trade, which had been given to her—were these things nothing? And had there been any indisposition on the part of Government to the granting of those immunities? Had not the Government rather been most forward in bestowing them? For his own part, he could have wished that neither the question of Catholic emancipation, nor the question of tithes had been introduced into the discussion of the measure before the house. Upon the question of emancipation, different opinions were entertained; for himself, he confessed that he thought it the prime measure for the salvation of Ireland; but those were no true friends to the success of that measure, who said—"give us emancipation, or we will not give you the means of securing the tranquillity of the country." He felt the importance of emancipation as a political measure, but he did not believe that it had a jot to do with the troubles which at present were agitating Ireland. The wretched people who were there in arms against the Government of the country would pay no more regard to emancipation if it were presented to them, than they would pay to that elegant poetical passage which the honourable member who had spoken second in the debate had supposed to have some reference to the subject before the house. He agreed with the honourable baronet opposite, that it was the duty of Government to originate their own measures, and not to look to gentlemen on the other side; but he said, that with respect to tithes in Ireland, government had originated its measure. The present Lord Lieutenant had gone to a country where he had found conspiracy and rebellion staring him in the face; the horrors of insurrection had been succeeded by the horrors of famine; and under such circumstances of disadvantage, government had prepared its measure with respect to tithes. It was true that hon. gentlemen on the opposite side treated the measure as ineffective and unsatisfactory; but the answer of government was, "It is the best measure which, within the time and under the circumstances, we have been able to bring forward." If hon. gentlemen disliked that measure, then government was entitled to say—"Propose to us another, and we will take it into consideration." Government had done the best which it could do. It was not disposed to take up principles which some honourable members were desirous of adopting. The hon. member who treated the rights of the church as different from the rights of the land-owner, and thought that Government had a right to resume the property of the church whenever it was expedient, that hon. member introduced a principle which put an end to the safety of property altogether. The same principle which that honourable member was desirous of applying to the rights of the church,

some one else would apply to the property of the landowner; a third would carry it to the rights of the fundholder; and a fourth to every species of private property. If the honourable member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith) had known as much as he (Mr. Plunkett) did of the situation of Ireland, he would not have refused his sanction to the passing of the present measure. If that honourable member could know the horrible tyranny which the leaders of insurrection exercised over the people of Ireland—their aim was to acquire a dominion over the land; robbery and murder were the means they used to obtain allies. He (Mr. Plunkett) had enjoyed opportunities of seeing the condition of the country, and the operation of the act in question. The sacrifices of the social commission availed the cause of tranquillity little or nothing. Men were executed in immense numbers, but the disturbances continued. The insurrection set came, and they ceased almost immediately. Now, would not the hon. member for Midhurst be inclined to grant a power, even something beyond the constitution, for the sake of checking the progress of bloodshed and of crime? The right hon. gent. then proceeded to contend that this measure was necessary for the protection both of the witnesses who had to prove, and the jurors who had to try, the offences which it was intended to check. He had that morning received a communication from the crown solicitor of the county of Cork, informing him that a great part of the law expenses for that county arose from its having to maintain in its gaol a hundred persons not criminals, but witnesses, who sought security there from the terrorists who desolated the country. The communication likewise added, that one of them who had relinquished the protection afforded him, had fallen a victim to the vengeance of those infatuated and misguided wretches. The right hon. gentleman concluded by stating his determination to vote for the motion of his right hon. friend on account of the reasons which he had briefly but distinctly stated to the house.

Mr. GRATTAN supported the motion, but trusted that the duration of the act would be limited to the 1st of May.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment, 17—Against it, 135 | Majority against it, 118.

When we re-entered the gallery we found the house in a committee, and Mr. Goulburn pledging himself to give the hon. gentlemen sufficient previous notice of the fact, if he should be under the melancholy necessity of renewing this measure after the 1st of August, 1823. He then moved that the blank left in the bill, for the insertion of the duration of this act should be filled up with the words—"the 1st of August, 1823."

Sir JOHN NEWPORT suggested that the 1st of May should be inserted in the blank as a security for the early consideration of this question in the ensuing session.

Mr. GOULBURN stated, that his wish to have the longer period inserted in the blank arose from a desire to study the convenience of the Irish members, who did not in general attend till after Easter.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT scouted the idea of considering the convenience of Irish members. To attend their places in Parliament was a paramount duty which they owed to the country that had elected them for its representatives. (hear.)

Mr. J. P. GRANT recommended his honourable friend, the member for Waterford, to take the sense of the committee upon the necessity of limiting the duration of this act to the 1st of May next.

Mr. BROUGHAM concurred in the recommendation of his learned friend. The Irish members were bound to attend early. He therefore trusted that the limitation of this bill would be referred to the sense of the committee.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought that the pledge given by his right honourable friend the secretary for Ireland, together with the knowledge that the bill must expire on the 1st of August, 1823, were quite sufficient, in case it should be necessary to renew it, to ensure its introduction immediately after Easter.

The committee then divided, when there appeared—

For the original clause, 94 | Against it, 37 | Majority, 57.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TITHES LEASING BILL.

Mr. GOULBURN moved, that this bill be read a second time. He trusted that the house would allow the bill to pass this stage sub silentio, as an opportunity would occur of discussing it at a future period.

Lord A. HAMILTON said he would divide the house upon the question.

The house then divided; the numbers appeared—

For the motion, 68 | Against it, 22 | Majority, 46.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Irish constables' bill passed through a committee.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1823.

Two cases were this day brought before the Court—the first was, that of Nusira Tamolee alias Nobeen, for Felony.

The evidence for the Prosecution in this case, though not sufficiently satisfactory to convict the Prisoner, was nevertheless such as to throw the strongest suspicion on him as being the person charged with the Robbery. Several witnesses were called in behalf of the Prosecutor; but further evidence was required to prove the identity of the articles said to have been purloined. The Prisoner in his defence declared he knew nothing about the business.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN in summing up the evidence, observed, that in point of law sufficient evidence had not been adduced to convict the Prisoner, though from the statement of the witnesses he had not a doubt that the man was at least concerned, if not the principal in this transaction, but as the law admitted of no such inference, it became the duty of the Jury to decide whether the Prisoner was guilty or not upon the evidence they had heard until other witnesses could be produced.

The Jury after a few minutes' consideration brought in a verdict—Not Guilty. His Lordship then ordered the Prisoner to be recommitted, until next sessions, when he hoped more evidence would be produced to convict him. The Foreman here observed that it was the sentiments of the Jury also.

The second was the case of The King versus Keenoo Biswas, Joychund and Nugroo, for an assault committed on one Charles Jeronimo.

The circumstances of the case were shortly these; on the evening of the 31st July, while Chas. Jeronimo in company with Domingo da Cruz was walking past Keenoo Biswas's house on the public road at Mysore in Calcutta, the latter using some abusive language asked if that was the proper road for them to walk in, Jeronimo answered in English "mind your language you Rascal" Keenoo Biswas then called out "is there any one in the house? come and seize this bunchoot Firings," whereupon Joychund and Nugroo (one a servant the other a Sirkar to Keenoo Biswas) together with their master fell upon these two young men and beat them most unmercifully, in various parts of the body, Da Cruz amongst other wounds having his head laid open by the application of a heavy stick. In the affray Jeronimo lost a watch, a gold branch, a silver pencil case, and whatever money he had in his pocket. Having got some chokeydars to assist them, they took the perpetrators of this act to the Tannah, and subsequently to the Police whence they were committed to Jail to take their trial for highway Robbery, the cause was accordingly brought on last sessions.

During the trial however, it appearing to Sir F. Macnaghten that Jeronimo and D'Cruz would not be able to bring their charge of Highway Robbery home to the prisoner Keenoo and his accomplices, although the assault was clearly proved, he advised the prosecutor to withdraw that charge, and on the present sessions to bring a charge of assault against the party. This then was the case of the prosecutor, and the facts of the assault were corroborated by the testimony of Jeronimo's father; Domingo D'Cruz who on the former examination, last sessions, clearly gave his evidence in confirmation of the present facts was unfortunately absent.

The Prisoner Keenoo in his defence declared that he was not the aggressor, the young men had entered his premises, and had been the first to abuse and beat his Sirkar, he further stated there was no thoroughfare where they were walking, and called several witnesses to prove his assertions. Three of these were not on the spot at the commencement of the affray, though one of them declared there was a thoroughfare where the Prosecutor was attacked, the other four gave in evidence, that as they were sitting with Keenoo at the door of his house, the Prosecutor and his companion came into the Prisoner's premises. As it was dark and they were walking near the brink of a well Keenoo

bade them be cautious that they did not fall in. Jeronimo returned him some answer in English, which they did not understand; Keeno retorted with some gibes, whereupon Jeronimo struck Joychund the Sirkar, and then a mutual battle ensued, but all the witnesses declared they ran away in the affray.

SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN in summing up the evidence, observed that he was very sorry the prosecutor had not the benefit of Domingo D'Cruz's evidence, as his testimony would set it beyond a doubt who was the assailant, indeed the evidence of that witness on the former examination was so plain, that had they but succeeded in proving the fact of the aforementioned articles having been taken from them, the prisoner's neck would have been in danger, as it would have been to all intents a high way Robbery, for it was proved even by one of the witnesses for the Defendant that the Prosecutor was on a public thoroughfare at the time of his having been assaulted.

His Lordship further observed that the Prisoner Keenoo on the present occasion had produced an entirely new set of witnesses with the exception of one or two, on the former trial he had brought in a parcel of old women, which had not made their appearance to day, but that he had substituted four men in their stead; the learned Judge could not account for the Prisoners not having produced these witnesses last sessions, if they then existed, when he was under trial of life and death, it was hard to accuse, but he feared and it was likely, those people had by some undue means been prevailed upon to give this evidence on the present occasion. It was now left for the Jury to decide whether the evidence of Jeronimo and his father who were honest people or that of these four new witnesses was most creditable, and to give their verdict accordingly.

The Jury after retiring a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against all three.

His Lordship then gave directions that the defendants, who had been held to bail before, should now be committed, and added that as soon as the other witness Domingo da Cruz returned which would be shortly, the four new witnesses that had this day appeared for the defendant should be prosecuted for perjury.

Garbling and Misrepresentation.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The silly Editor of the JOHN BULL with his pious companions, "SEMPRONIUS," "SCIPIO," "NESTOR," &c. still persevere in their unmanly and malicious perversion of your sentiments, although in your able Reply of yesterday to their false representation of your principles, you took the trouble to point out to them the very words, which it evidently now appears they purposely omitted to strengthen their own wicked machinations.

I at one time gave credit to the Tauric Editor for being at least *candid*, altho' I saw he was Bull-headed; his remarks however on your private character for some time past, show him to be deplorably deficient in that virtue, and the wilfully garbled statement in his Paper of to-day, is still a stronger proof of his total disregard to every thing that is *candid* or *liberal*, wherein he (as he calls them) quotes your words, "Decency, Piety, &c." in place of "the notions of Decency Piety, &c." Now it would be but idle folly in me to point out what a different sense there is obviously expressed, when the first of three words, "the notion of," (which he purposely left out and so did "SEMPRONIUS") are added to the sentence; it is sufficient to say that the absence of these words, completely alters the context, and his having done so, is a fresh libel on your character, the defamation of which seems to be the only pleasure which the BULL-party seem capable of enjoying, while we all know its thin interest, in a pecuniary view at least, to ruin you.

The "SCIPIO" in this-day's BULL is in my opinion written by the same cowardly hand who has hitherto signed himself "SEMPRONIUS," of whom you had my opinion weeks ago; altho', with your usual forbearance to all those Masked Impostors, yet

declined to give it publicity, he was however as undeserving of your mercy, as he has proved himself unworthy of being considered a man of veracity, by his attempt to pawn on the public his wilful misrepresentations of your language.

Your obedient Servant,

Jan. 17, 1829.

JUDACILIUS.

Extinguishing Fires.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Upon reading the account of a late fire in Clive Street, I thought it might be advisable to mention two or three propositions for extinguishing fires, which have been made by people in Europe.

One recommends salt to be mixed with the water used by the Engines, &c.

Another proposes that lime or clay should be mixed with the water and that each Engine should be provided with a sack or two of clay ready dried and sifted, and that a quantity of it should be kept in the Engine houses.

Both lime water and clay water will readily extinguish flame, the clay forms a crust over the article on fire and acts like an extinguisher by preventing the access of air. The latter writer adds, "To shew the utility of mixing something uninflammable with the water, I need only mention that a fire at which I once assisted it was observed that one of the Engines operated much more powerfully than either of the others, and wherever its water came, the flames appeared to be almost instantaneously subdued, whilst the other Engines often seemed rather to be increasing than diminishing them. Upon inquiry I found that this efficient Engine was supplied with the waste water that was spilled in the street, which was afterwards taken up in buckets, water and dirt together and thrown into this Engine."

D. D.

Writers in Newspapers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Correspondence in the Calcutta News-papers has always drawn a great deal of my attention, less from the want of interest in European Intelligence than an unaccountable partiality for the varied musings of those who inhabit the same spot with me. It is on these that I shall now beg a place in your, Miscellany for a few observations.

The writers in News-papers may be classed under three general heads, viz., the Useful, the Instructive, and the Injurious. The first are those who with a regard for the public good, offer suggestions tending to improve the comfort and to advance the moral improvement of the inhabitants. In these respects, the benefits of a Free Press are great. I know full well that this doctrine is not held orthodox among the enemies to what is called "pernicious publicity." Whatever contrary opinions may be entertained, one truth is clear, that anonymous suggestions have met attention and in many instances received the desired effect. In respect to moral improvement, I remember the time when the slightest allusion to the dogmas of the Hindoos was regarded as a fore-runner of imminent danger to the stability of the British government in this quarter of the globe, but no event of an appalling nature has yet occurred, although the subject has been frequently and ably discussed in the Public Journals. Such discussions are not entirely lost upon the peaceable Natives, vast numbers of whom are becoming every day more enlightened, and themselves heartily condemning certain practices which the mind shudders to dwell upon. They owe this moralization to a Free Press; they know it, feel it, and gratefully acknowledge its powerful influence. Under the head of the Useful I shall also include communications disclosing the prevalence of vice. Its exposure is certainly its best corrective, for

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen.

In the absence of any learned illustration of the text I must grasp at the Bull, regardless of being tossed up with his horns. I have seen daily column after column filled with vain and unfounded imputations of dishonesty and every thing that is vile. Now, as false accusation is a vicious propensity, it has been justly exposed to public view, and I am sure met the scorn of every man of honest principles. The aiders or abettors in the crime probably are not perfectly satisfied with the invitation to impartial and open scrutiny, while the principal actor on the stage shrinks from the ordeal, like the pariah dog that barks and howls at the innocent passer-by, but drops his tail when the full front of honesty is presented to his unexpected view.

The writers coming under second head, or the Instructive, have been great in number and displaying talents of no ordinary stamp. The various Papers presented to the Public on the manners, customs and literature of the inhabitants of India, abound with knowledge desirable of attainment. Descriptions of the most remarkable places, traits on the mythology of the Hindoos, and others not at all devoid of interest, may boast an ample store in the pages of your Paper. Last though not least are the remarks of experienced Gentlemen on the Political and Judicial Administration of India, a subject of great importance to the Governor and the governed. Other communications not coming strictly under the present division are not without their merit. The gay, the ingenious, the witty and the severe are happily substituted on many occasions, and have some claim on the readers attention.

In considering the last head I am tempted to dip my pen in gall, for the subject demands it. There is not a greater pest to society than the slanderer, who under the hood of anonymous shelter, inflicts a wound which he cannot heal. In almost every instance where the character and principles of a man are attacked, the assailed is more or less known, whereas his malignant accuser remains incog, resting under the safeguard which the Freedom of the Press gives him and which he so basely misuses. To repel these shafts of anonymous envy, (and heaven knows they fly thick enough in these days,) which may easily gain a ready belief from the credulous, it is almost necessary for the individual so impugned to step forward with his own name, while that of his disguised assassin remains in obscurity. However honest a man might be in his counter allegations, yet it is far from agreeable to have his name set down in a public Newspaper. Even if not necessary for a person to reply to accusations with his own name, still the conviction that he has been undeservedly brought to public view by the infamous assertions of a person who is unknown cannot but be of painful reflection. Such conduct ought to be punished with the utmost rigour, and I regret to observe that communications of this nature are suffered to meet the public eye without the guarantee of the author's name; a rule which was strictly in force some time ago, but for what reason it has been abandoned is not for me to determine. I wish however the hint would now be taken, and rigidly noted upon in future.

There is another class of writers who deserve separate notice, and who apparently wield their pens with no other object, but to tamper with the feelings of individuals, and unnecessarily invite discussion far from being beneficial in any way. Controversies of this nature will not seldom be found to originate in envy or hatred from some sinister causes. A contemporary Newspaper has, a short time ago, offered a specimen of malice rankling in a bosom, for defeat in argument. I profess not to have a personal acquaintance with the parties, and draw my observations from the published correspondence only. When wit and reason fail to bring forward circumstances of a strictly private nature, bespeaks a malignity of so much inveteracy that would scarcely be thought to reside in the breast of civilized man. Such a character indeed well deserves to be

"A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at."

In conclusion, the principal objects of News-paper writers should be to improve the morals of mankind; to co-operate in the ad-

vancement of useful knowledge; to combat opinions founded upon bias or wrong judgement; to lash the follies of the age; to inculcate principles of religion, Truth and Honesty, without which man would be but a great remove from his Maker; and, in the absence of any of these, to impart delight and good humour.

December 14, 1822.

THE HERMIT IN TOWN.

Portuguese Preachers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I observe in your Paper of the 30th ultimo, a Letter signed A CATHOLIC, re-published from the HUKKARU. I command the writer for his laudable zeal, in calling upon his Catholic brethren to adopt such arrangements as may ensure the permanent appointment of the Rev. Mr. Murphy to the Church of this City; and candidly avow, that such aid has been long wanting in a community the members of which are generally better acquainted with the English than the Portuguese language; while giving the writer due praise for his exertions in a cause certainly of serious concern to a large body, I confess that I am rather doubtful of the propriety of the measure. The Catholic Mission has, from its first footing in India, been generally confined to the Goa Priests, and admitting their incompetency or apathy in the propagation of the Catholic Religion in these parts, it would, in my humble opinion, be irreconcileable with propriety to endeavour to introduce a change, however desirable, by the acquirement of English Preachers. It is very far, from my wish, to mar the endeavours, which I have reason to believe many are strenuously making to effect their wishes, and although I profess a pretty good knowledge of the Portuguese, I should still feel little or no objection to hear a discourse in English. Permit me then, through the medium of your Paper to solicit information from some of your Catholic Correspondents, on the point I have adverted to, when my silence or reply will bespeak my consent, or dissent to the arguments that may be brought forward against me.

Your obedient Servant,

Cossitollah, January 11, 1822. TIMOTHY DOUBTFUL.

Smoke.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Wishing to contribute my mite to the improvement of this City of Palaces, by pointing out the means of removing a nuisance, I trouble you with a few words respecting the consumption and dissipation of the *SMOKE* from Steam Engines, &c.

Two or three years ago an Engine was purchased for the purpose of raising water to supply the aqueduct, and fill the tanks &c. &c. at one time it was proposed to erect it on the site of the China Pump at the end of the Respondentia walk, but that place being so near the Fort, it was thought that the smoke might prove unpleasant to the inhabitants of it, and it was set up at Chandpaul Ghaut. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Esplanade Row were equally unwilling to have it in their neighbourhood, from fear of being annoyed by the smoke, and it is evident from the blackness of the capital of the column on the Engine house, that much smoke is beaten down and blown about by the wind.

This building was praised as being highly ornamental. It was more so at first than it is at present, for now any thing be more unsightly than a fine white delicate column belching out volumes of black smoke.

I have frequently seen a thick cloud of smoke rising from the foundry in the fort and extending to an immense distance.

Four or five people have invented methods of consuming smoke by making it pass through the fire place, and at least there have obtained patents for this purpose. I decline saying more about these, as drawings would be necessary to enable any one to understand the particular contrivance of each, and shall notice only two of a more simple kind.

Chimneys in general are built upwards from the fire place, but Mr. Ridge proposes to raise them from the ground, and to make a communication between the fire place and chimney by means of a flue. The small roman letter h will give an exact idea of this scheme, the long stroke representing the chimney and the curved part the flue from the fire place. The soot is extracted through a door at the bottom of the chimney.

The other relates merely to the height of the flue or chimney. I am the more inclined to notice this, as I have heard objections made to the height of the chimney of the Engine at Chandpaul ghaut. It appears however from the following facts which are taken from a late review, that it is not high enough. This is a fault however which can easily be remedied by increasing the height.

"One subject seems to us to have been overlooked by the majority of smoke reformers, viz. the construction, and more especially the height of the furnace chimneys. By conveying black smoke and other pernicious fumes into a spacious and very lofty chimney, much of the noxious matters that otherwise escape into the atmosphere are decomposed and precipitated or condensed within: we were much struck some years ago with the effect of a long flue and lofty chimney attached to the Steam Engine of the Dartford Powder Mills; scarcely any smoke issued from its funnel, the fuliginous particles being almost entirely deposited in the chambers of the flue. The chimneys of the grand junction Engine at Paddington and of the West Middlesex water-works at Hammersmith are more illustrative instances; when these machines are at work, the former produces little smoke; the latter inundates the neighbouring gardens with perpetual showers of the solid soot, and is the greatest of all conceivable nuisances, yet the only difference is in the height of the two chimneys, the boilers being in all respects set and constructed alike. Besides if a high chimney does void smoke it is generally wafted away and dissipated except under particular circumstances of wind and weather."

"As to the requisite height of a chimney for the diminution of nuisance from smoke we are not prepared to give an opinion, it will depend very much on the circumstances of the case; from 150 to 200 feet would we presume in most instances prove sufficient."

ASTHMATICUS.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 16, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 22 0	22 0
Unremittable ditto,	14 0	13 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 3	28 0	27 0
12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6100 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3½ per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3½ per cent.		

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 206 0	206 4 per 100
Dollars,	30 0	31 5 each
Joas, or Pataas,	17 0	17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4	8 6 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	8 0	8 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 0	9 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 0	9 10 0

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium,	22 0	22 5
Non-Remittable,	13 0	13 12

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Reply to the Lady's Petition.

PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF NOVEMBER 28, 1822.

Whence and what art thou execrable shape
That darest, fell and invisible, advance
Thy miscreated front athwart my way,
To the bright goal of literary fame!
Presumptuous wretch! and wilt thou dare to vex,
Nay more; to ridicule in jingling verse,
The Female Sex? Hast thou no fear
To rouse the anger of such pretty foes?
Beware, tempt not Fate too far,
Or scorn, disgrace and shame shall be thy lot.
What is the object that thou seek'st to gain
By such audacious, and such mean attempt?
Think'st thou to raise thy paltry Poet's name,
Or to throw off the well deserved reproach,
It has incur'd of shameful ignorance
Of all the liberal pursuits of man;
All sacrificed sordid thirst of praise?
Or think'st thou superior minds can be annoy'd,
Or the bonds that link society together, sever'd
By the dull prosing of a pen like thine?
Awake ——— from Delusion's dream,
Throw down thy pen, and quit the Poet's strain—
I know thee well ——— who thou art,
And 'ere 'tis long, *I ween thou wilt know me.*
No wonder you such deep resentment feel
'Gainst the solve of simple Riddles and Enigmas!
No wonder you so secretly attempt
Such foul, such base, such poor burlesque:
The reason's plain, *Evy and Detraction*—
And reckon'st thou thyself a heaven-born wit?
Oh, vanity! how potent is thy sway
O'er little minds, where ignorance presides.
I scorn thy wit ——— and can see
Beneath the ill dissembled mask
Of jeering lines and ludicrous bombast,
The coward fears that hannt thy shallow mind.
Well did'st thou talk of Love and Love's beginning,
And ask what made Staff Officers so winning!
Thou'll curse the day that I became thy foe,
For I will haunt thee with unweary step,
And persecute thee under different shapes,
Until thou render'st reparation due
To *Worth and Beauty* and ———'s fame.

Dec. 1822.

Marriage.

"I KNOW THAT A WOMAN IS A DISH FOR THE GODS, IF THE DEVIL DO NOT COOK HER BUT OUT OF EVERY TEN WOMEN THE GOD MAKES THESE SAME DEVILS MAR FIVE."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have perused with pleasure the Letter of "UNUS IN TURBA," published in the JOURNAL of the 30th of October, and entirely coincide in the sentiments expressed in his letter; altho' I wish for the honor of the sex, that the censure was undeserved. Marriages in this country are too generally contracted in a manner most unlikely to secure happiness, and this principally arises from peculiar situation of the major part of our female society, which precludes them from refusing advantageous offers in a pecuniary point of view, although the gentleman who proposes may not only be regarded with indifference, but in many cases, with absolute dislike. Yet these feelings "woman, lovely woman," is obliged to subdue, and receive her future lord and master with smiles of complacencency when perhaps her heart is torn with the recollection of some favoured lover, discarded in obedience to the harsh commands of a Father, who thinks little of sacrificing his Daughter's happiness for the empty pleasures procurable by riches. On the other hand, should a young Lady

view her future husband with mere indifference, without having any previous predilection for another, there is still little chance of happiness, unless she is married to a man whose meritorious conduct gains her esteem, and then by degrees love may follow, but this a circumstance of rare occurrence; too often there is a total difference of taste and habits between the wedded pair, estrangement follows of course, generally dislike, and they drag on a wretched existence, disagreeable to themselves and others.

Rather, Sir, would I remain a Bachelor for life, than run such a hazard; not that I dislike the Female Sex, far from it; but when a woman is precluded by necessity from disclosing her real sentiments, I apprehend it to be better to remain unmarried, than perhaps be united to one whose feelings are totally different from my own.

It cannot I think be disputed, that marriage, both in England and India, has degenerated into a system, in fact the heart is altogether left out of the question, and LOVE is quite a *subor* sentiment, and abandoned to the *consilium*. Would to God, old fashioned manners were so far restored, as to prevent the prostitution of female dignity, and nice sense of honor, to the sordid meanness of worldly views; I do not mean to say that women should throw themselves away upon every handsome fellow in a red coat, but merely to urge the extreme impolicy of sacrificing real happiness to grandeur and ambition. No, let a woman be content with a moderate competence with the man of her choice, and she can never repent of it.

It may be justly said that the majority of ladies in India have such high ideas, as to render it impossible for deserving men having only a genteel competence, to provide for their numerous wants; and this is one great cause of unequal matches, such as those which frequently take place between old men verging upon sixty, and misses in their teens; and who can wonder at the misery which follows, as a natural consequence of the Bridegroom's imbecility, and the Lady's ambition.

Marriage, Sir, is a subject, upon which so much has been written, that I fear it would be trespassing upon the attention of your readers to say more, especially as you have so many Correspondents, much better qualified to handle this subject than myself; but before concluding this letter, I must make a few remarks upon the extreme arrogance of Ladies in this country who, if they have the least pretensions to beauty, generally excite as much attention, and have as high an opinion of themselves as Peccresses in their own rights would in England. This preposterous vanity, Sir, should be conquered, and the Ladies may depend upon it that they are never half so charming as, when they condescend to be kind and obliging to every Gentleman, whether he be a rich Collector, or a needy Ensign.

To conclude, Sir, in the words of the Poet:

"Dum vitant stulti vitia in contraria currunt."

In the Upper Provinces.

ALTER IN TURBA.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL]
1 11 1/2 x 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sieca Rupees, ..	3 x 2½
Bombay 20 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92 "	
Madras ditto, 94 x 98 Rs. Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 x 28 pr. et. prem.		
Bank of Bengal Dividend, 31st ultimo, 5 8 4		
Bank Shares—Premium 54 x 58 per cent.		

Administrations to Estates.

Lieutenant J. G. Barnard, late of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. Mathew Field, late a Volunteer of the Honorable Company's Marine, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Conductor William Mackenzie, late of Allahabad, in the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. Mary Mackenzie, widow, of the same place.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Papers from Macao.

THE BEE.—NO. II.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822.

We continue our Extracts from the CHINESE BEE; but before doing so some remarks are necessary: The Editor in announcing his intention of exposing briefly the progress of the revolution, refers to the proceedings of the Senate, (CALCUTTA JOURNAL, January 13, 1822, p. 174.) and he has adopted the plan of reprinting sundry of those proceedings from the time the first News of the change of Affairs in Portugal arrived at Macao, as indicative of the movements of that body and of the state of the public mind from that period. With these Sessions the four weekly numbers we possess are filled, with the exception of one interesting document in the last, which we present to our readers. These Sessions commence on the 11th of August 1821, and are continued at detached epochs, till 12th of February 1822, they are mostly (to us) uninteresting; questions of etiquette and discussions of the question whether the city of Macao and its Government should voluntarily declare its adherence to the new order of things, or wait for order, which last opinion the whole servile party appear strenuously to have maintained, as at least retarding their downfall, and perhaps hoping for news of a second decree like that of the beloved Ferdinand at Valencia, by which they might yet retain their power. The Constitutional party, it appears now no less anxious to see themselves restored to their rights, and while the two parties were thus disputing one man, Joseph Nepomuceno Maher, had the courage to step forward and in a bold but temperate remonstrance presented to the Senate, told them, not only what was the state of things but what should be so. Of this document, which is a complete sketch of the times, we have prepared a translation, but anxious to give it early publication we have curtailed some extraneous matter, foreign to the detail of events in and with it. We reluctantly for the present take our leave of the CHINESE BEE.

The Representation of Joao Nepomuceno Maher to the Senate of Macao.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIRS,

Joao Nepomuceno Maher, a native of this City, of Portuguese parents, and consequently a Portuguese Citizen, with profound respect addresses your Tribunal, and begs to represent,—That having by the new order of things recovered the most amiable privilege of declaring his opinion on public affairs, be the same in censure or approval, provided it be with due decorum towards those, to whom the Nation has entrusted its destiny; and by the Constitution allowed to represent to the Cortes, and to the executive power, reclamations, complaints, or petitions, to expose infractions of the constitution, and demand the personal responsibility of the delinquents. He inasmuch considers it his duty to represent to your Excellency,—

That the first intelligence of our happy regeneration having arrived in the months of March, April, and May, 1822, the dismay which this occasioned amongst those who by their interests now attached to the ancient order of things was generally remarked.

That in exact proportion to the arrival of additional information was the notorious displeasure of those authorities declared, Anti-Constitutional; since they endeavoured to persuade the public, that the new changes were on unstable foundations, prognosticating Contra Revolutions, and announcing that the Court of Rio Janeiro, so far from acceding to them, had solicited assistance from the Allied Powers to recover their privileges.

That even the arrival of letters from Rio, announcing the adhesion of the Royal Family to the Constitution, and His Majesty's intention of returning to Europe did not destroy their hopes, nor did they even desist from their project of misleading the Public, calling their Gazettes "Mundinary Papers," and even attempting indirectly to prohibit the reading of them.

That by the arrival of Ships from Bengal, numbers of Public Papers having been received, those possessing them were requested to deny the perusal of them to others, the most sinister

prognostication being used for the purpose; and till this epoch, no marks of public joy for our happy regeneration were shown.

That some of our honourable but oppressed Citizens, unable to restrain the fervent impulses of their loyalty and attachment to the National Cause, publicly expressed their regret at the indifference with which such intelligence was received, whilst others which merited less attention, received the most public marks of joy.* These worthy Citizens were branded with the execrable names of rebels and disturbers of the public peace, and it is even said that for some unknown purpose a list of their names was formed. That it is equally notorious that their clamours having been laid before your tribunal by one of its worthy members, intrigues and sophisms were not wanting to stifle his just requisition and finally a pretext was made of the want of money in the Treasury for the expences of the rejoicings; upon which the said member immediately offered all the money which might be necessary! and yet this offer was rejected! until at length the 8th of Nov. was appointed for the celebration of the constitution, but on that day something very different took place which your petitioner will not now mention.

That although it was publicly known that His Majesty had safely arrived in Portugal, and had sworn to the Constitution, yet no rejoicings took place, but the arrival of the brig TEMORARIO, from Lisbon, on the 5th January, rendering it impossible to conceal from the public the events which had taken place at home, what was then done? was it our Constitution and our happy regeneration that was celebrated? No.—The arrival of His Majesty in Europe!

What then can have occasioned the terror of and aversion to our happy regeneration, which these facts demonstrate? It must be one or other of our chief authorities, and it is they who are still so anxious to keep us in leading strings.

That while the celebration of our Happy Regeneration was thus approaching with tardy steps like a criminal to the scaffold, one of the Members of the Senate broke silence and demanded that the standard of Liberty should be hoisted. How much this astonished and provoked him, who still governs the Senate, is too well known for me to repeat, as well as what intrigues were used in convoking a Council to have one subservient to his views.

And what was discussed when the Council was assembled? (on the 7th February) The form of the oath! the time and place of the solemnity! and nothing else! How different a scene to that which passed in other parts of the Portuguese dominions.

On the following day the Burgesses and others being assembled in counoil a scene of confusion appears to have taken place, the one party asserting that the constitution should be fully proclaimed, and also their right to remove the obnoxious authorities, (among whom the Minister is we believe plainly signified) whilst the others strenuously resisted it for the purpose of temporizing, or as the Patriot Maher expresses it, of prolonging 2 or 3 months the miserable system of the last 20 years.—He concludes nearly in these words:

The miseries of this unfortunate country had long ago been remedied by our beloved Sovereign had not the courtly protectors of their author stifled so many accusations by remitting them to the accused! as he himself has declared, that all might tremble at his influence! And what has been from that time till now our public administration? Look to our exhausted Treasury, our wretched widows and orphans,† to the bankruptcy not only of our own but of Foreign, and Chinese Merchants, to our despairing petitioners for justice, to our afflicted and unjustly banished exiles, deplored far from their native country their own misfortunes and those of their unhappy children! The trees of Egypt cannot hide these truths!

* Alluding to an order for public rejoicing on account of the birth of a Prince, in the Royal Family.

† Under pretence of preserving property a shameful system of embasement is carried on in most foreign colonies.

A community which had suffered so much; one admiring yet the moderation of the mother country, and one on which so many honourable titles have been conferred, cannot be supposed capable of any but acts of loyalty and adhesion to its Government even in slavery. The love of my country has elicited these truths, and I call on your Excellency seriously to attend to the business of our happy regeneration that you may not be called upon to answer for it, to the Sovereign Congress of the Nation.

But should this representation not be listened to, should its author be deemed criminal; whether he now or after a lapse of years should pay the debt of Nature, time will eventually justify him; and whatever be his fate he reclaims the rights of his country and of his fellow citizens; and the nation for his judge.

Macao, February 11, 1822. JOAO NEPOMUCENO MAHER.

Subalterns and Ladies.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

There is a very general remark, and certainly not entirely without foundation, that the Subalterns of the Bengal Army are looked down upon; by the Civilians, Married Ladies, and more particularly by the Spinsters of Indian Society, especially at the Presidency.

As far as regard the Civilians, I am induced, not only from what I myself have experienced at their hand; but from the many opportunities I have had of observing their general demeanour towards Subalterns, to believe the remark to be perfectly unjust; more particularly with reference to the Upper-Stations, where few classes of men can be upon more general terms of intimacy and sociability than Civilians and Officers, whether Field or Subalterns.

With respect to Married Ladies, I should hope my Brother Subs were sufficiently firm and high-spirited to resent with a becoming dignity of manner, the smallest show of insignificant pride or slight on the part of these Ladies: as towards them, they cannot feel I should imagine, any reason for acting otherwise.

Having thus briefly noticed them, I shall proceed on to the Spinsters, on many of which class rests, I am convinced, the foundation of the remark at the same time I am inclined to think that were Subalterns to have a greater respect for themselves, and (to use an old phrase) to hold their heads higher, and not make themselves so cheap; these self same Ladies would soon learn their real value, and even be glad to seek for that attention which they now receive, or refuse, according as their will and pleasure or fickleness of disposition may dictate: one moment trifling with and insulting the man, whom the next they endeavour to retain amongst the number of their admirers by an encouraging smile.

Few Subalterns, I trust, are so dead to all feeling of self-pride and self-respect, as to suffer themselves to be long so treated; and those who are, may be assured such conduct is only the forerunner of what they may expect should any of them be unfortunate enough to become attached to one of these all accomplished coquettes, she will flatter his vanity and encourage him till such time as he gives her the opportunity of adding one more to her list of refusals; more valuable to her, Mr. Editor, should she eventually marry, what is now termed, well, viz. any one, old ugly and rich; than all the wealth the mines of Péru could produce—Should she however have been of "long standing," she may possibly descend to "put up with him," and in that case I doubt, whether he is not to be more pitied, than blamed; as the Heart, we know, often gets the better of the head.

I cannot help noticing an extraordinary mistake which both parties (I mean Subalterns and Spinsters) often fall into; the latter imagine the slightest civil polite attention an attempt to win their affections, and therefore act accordingly; the former suppose

any every day compliment they may receive, a sure and certain sign that the Lady is doubtless attached to them, and without much further delay or consideration, offer their hands, where they fancy their hearts are, and receive, if a refusal, not always a polite one—and if an acceptance—why, Heaven pity them.

Guardians frequently fall into somewhat similar error; and like their wards, are as often mistaken in their suppositions, that the Gentleman's attentions originate in love; without however waiting to ascertain, and giving themselves great credit for their wonderful foresight in discovering (what the Gentleman had not) sentiments, which they never could consent to being realized; they, after many admonitions to Miss as to her future conduct, kindly inform him, with a quantum deficit of politeness, that, in consequence of his (to them) evident partiality towards Miss, they must decline the honor of his future visits; and that they should think he would feel grateful, for their having by their timely interference, saved him from the misery, which would certainly be the only lot he could expect, from following his own inclinations, as they assured him their consent would never be obtained.

My letter, Sir, is already I fear too long or I should like to enter upon the question of Eligibility with reference to Civilians and Officers, and think that without much difficulty I would prove that the latter have the advantage, for though the former have large salaries there are few of them that are not greatly in debt; whilst most Subalterns manage to live on their income, assuring the latter that it is not the colour or cut of a coat that makes the Gentleman, or bestows sense and respectability, as also that real merit will be sure to find its value whatever garb it may be dressed in, and that obsequiousness is not at all required to make it apparent; I conclude, sincerely hoping that the time will yet come when the remark at the commencement of this letter will be without truth and without foundation.

Yours, Sir, with every good wish,

New Road.

A SUB.

Observance of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

With reference to a letter from "AN OFFICER," which lately appeared in your Paper on the neglect and abuses of the Sabbath day, I in the absence of any more able production on the subject, (which he seemed to desire,) beg to hand you the following selection of passages from the Word of God, that may not be thought irrelevent thereto, and should "AN OFFICER" never have happened to peruse Walker's Sermons on the Church Catechism, I would take the liberty of recommending them to him as containing much on the Commandments of God, worthy of his notice:

"Hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. 1 John ii. 3-4.

Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly. 2 Thess. iii. 6.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work. But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son nor thy daughter, thy man servant nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For in sixdays the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it. Exodus xx. 8, 9, 10, 11.

If thou wilt honour God on the Sabbath, it must be in not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words. Isaiah lviii.13.

I gave them my Sabbaths, says God, to be a sign between me and them. Exod. xx. 12,20.

These words that I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children. Deut. vi. 6-7.

Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written

ten before him, for them that feared the Lord and thought on his name, and they shall be mine; saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him. Mal. iii. 16-17.

Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord: Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. Jer. xxiii. 24.

O foolish people, and without understanding fear ye not me? saith the Lord: Will ye not tremble at my presence, which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea by a perpetual decree, that it cannot pass it: and though the waves toss themselves, yet can they not prevail; though they roar, yet can they not pass over it? Jer. xi. 21, 23.

Seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is near: Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God for he will abundantly pardon. Isaiah iv. 1, 6, 7.

As I live, saith the Lord, I have no pleasure in the death of ye, wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye, turn out from your evil ways, for why will ye die? Ezech. xxxiii. 11.

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High: To shew forth thy loving kindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night. A brutish man knoweth not; neither doth a fool understand this.

Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. Psalm xcii. 1, 2, 6, 15.

Know ye that the Lord he is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves: Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name. Psalm c. 3, 4.

Praise the Lord from the earth ye dragons and all deeps: Fire and hail; snow and vapour; stormy wind fulfilling his word: Mountains and all hills, fruitful trees and all cedars: Beasts and cattle; creeping things and flying fowl: Kings of the earth and all people; Princes and all Judges of the earth: Both young men and maidens old men and children: Let them praise the name of the Lord: for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven. Psalm cxlvii. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Praise ye the Lord, sing unto the Lord a new song, and his praise in the congregation of Saints. Psalm cxliv. 1.

Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary: Praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: Praise him according to his excellent greatness. Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Psalm cl. 1, 2, 6.

I would have added a few words from Mason's Remains, but fear lest you should consider the present already too long, I therefore conclude, being

Sir, Your's obediently,

January 13, 1823.

B. C. D.

POLITENESS.

"Not the general Mrs. Jenkins; on the contrary she is the exclusive Mrs. Jenkins, one who discriminates by the indices of the Red-Book, estimates qualities by the nob on coronets, and ranges all worth and talent under the privilege of walking at a Coronation; for the rest she is fussy, fidgetty, and fretful, but useful in getting up balls to extract names from the porter's book. But I advise you to ask her to your fête, when ever you give any, for she twines holly and ivy wreath for garlanding the walls, cuts flowers out of turnips and carrots for ornamenting supper tables, and has a recipe for making very tolerable lemonade without the expensive addition of lemons."—Lady Morgan.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
The prevalence of characters above described, induces me to trouble you with a few remarks respecting them, for although it be undeniable that a pleasing and amiable Woman at the head of her own table, is a great source of delight and gratification to those who are admitted to the honor of her society; still, a Woman the reverse is no less disagreeable, and being obliged to frequent her house is as unpleasant as to receive a cordial invitation from the other is agreeable.

How much Women of a certain rank in life make themselves disliked by always inviting a particular set to their Tables; as if, in short, Subaltern Officers were inferior beings, unworthy to breathe the same atmosphere, or if perchance an invitation is extended to one of that unfortunate class, he is given to under-

stand that he must consider himself highly honored by it. Generally the Lady of the house contrives to send his invitation a day later than the rest, or else some other method is adopted to make him feel his own insignificance in the scale of society.

What, Mr. Editor, can be more reprehensible than such conduct? What more calculated to excite the contempt of Men who, although not admitted into the pale of eligibility, perhaps are far better informed and more worthy of approbation than many of those who exclude them from their parties; as if, forsooth, it was such a mighty favour to treat them with an indifferent dinner and wine, which may be procured often of a much better quality at the house of these despised Subalterns.

Families of high rank fortunately do not condescend to imitate such conduct at their Tables; politeness is invariably shown to every one, the guest after having been asked, has no cause to complain of incivility or cold treatment; in short, it may generally be observed that people exalted in rank, are extremely particular in points of etiquette, never inviting a Gentleman who may have a friend residing with him, without his guest! &c. &c.

From attention to these points, and others which may appear trivial in themselves, but are not on that account less necessary, a Gentleman is as certain of becoming an object of general estimation, as on the other hand of dislike to his acquaintance. Every one has a claim to civility, and urbanity is a never-failing mark, which ought to distinguish the Gentleman and Man of honor; above all it should be most pre-eminent in married Ladies, who ought to contribute every thing in their power towards rendering their houses agreeable.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Five Miles from the Sea, 1822. HUMPHREY HINT, JUNIOR.

SELECTIONS.

Future Governor General.—The late English Papers contain much interesting matter (of which we have studied in to-day's paper to comprise as much as possible); but on a point of more immediate importance to India than any other, we are sorry to find such brief and scanty notices; that is regarding our future Governor General. We have already given the decided opinion of one of the greatest political publications in England, that Lord Londonderry's death would not prevent Mr. Canning's proceeding to assume the reins of Government in this country. On the same authority (the MORNING CHRONICLE) we are able to state, that he would leave England about the 10th of October. Should no obstacle or cause of delay occur, he might therefore be expected to arrive here before the middle of February. In this event we think there is great reason for hope. A wide field for the exercise of his genius lies before him; and when instead of the political champion labouring with his whole intellectual powers to gild the cause of his party, he sees himself wielding the energies of a great empire, whose happiness is entrusted to his care— we may expect his comprehensive mind to rise above all contracted views and individual interests, and give way only to those feelings to universal philanthropy which are natural to man. Talents of an inferior order might merely follow the beaten tract made by others, without daring to deviate; but we may expect him to strike out new paths of improvement, and give greater energy to the existing means of amelioration. He may be said to enter upon his government under auspicious prospects; since if from among those who can reasonably aspire to such a post of dignity and power, any other were to be put in his stead, the change we believe would create a feeling of regret. Time only can show whether the hopes of India are to be disappointed; whether his name is to descend to posterity associated with some great work for the permanent improvement of this country, like that of another Justinian, Alfred or Munroe; or to pass into oblivion amid the common crowd of names that were, and which died with those who bore them.

Church at Howrah.—We are happy to learn that the performance of Divine Service, according to the Ritual of the United Church of England and Ireland, commenced at Howrah on Sunday last; for which purpose a commodious hall, attached to the large Building, formerly the Lower Orphan School, but at present belonging to the Custom House, has been decently fitted up by means of a small subscription raised among the inhabitants. The increase of population at Howrah had long rendered such a measure expedient, and about four years ago, preparations were commenced for the erection of a Church, which were unhappily suspended by the sudden death of the late John Elliott, Esquire, the native Magistrate of the District. The plan of fitting up a Godown as a temporary place of Worship was undertaken at the request of several of the principal inhabitants of Howrah, some time in last year, but various

obstacles delayed the work. The views of those, who suggested it, extended to the benefit of the officers and seaman of ships lying in the river, who have much connexion with Howrah, and who might be glad to avail themselves of such opportunities of public worship, for which the greater facility is afforded at the Building is situated on the Bank of the River. The Government having been pleased to hold out the promise of a Chaplain, so soon as the number on this Establishment shall admit of such an arrangement, the Clergy resident at the Presidency have offered their services by turns in the Interior. Last Sunday the Service was performed at the usual hour, and the Holy Sacraments administered to an attentive and respectable congregation. A number of Bibles and Prayer Books, as well of Religious Tracts, furnished from the stores of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, were distributed about the Church Ground for the use of the Congregation.—*Harkara.*

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 16	Alexander	British	R. Dickie	Penang
16	Commerce	British	J. Cheever	Penang

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM.—BUSSORAH MERCHANT inward-bound, remains.

Kedgeree.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) and LUZ, (P.), outward-bound remain,—APOLLO, for Madras and London, in two or three days,—EARL KELLIE, proceeded down,—ABASY, and MELLICKEL BHUR, outward-bound, remain,—LOUISA, (Brig), on her way to Town,—PALLAS, (Brig), passed down,—ROBARTS, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, MARSHNESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and WARREN HASTINGS.

Sauger.—ROALIA, (P.) gone to Sea.

Passengers.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe and the Cape of Good Hope by the Private Ships Asia, Lord Hungerford, Moira, William Money, Adrian Thalia, Minstrel, Calcutta, and Lady Kenaway.

By the Asia, Captain Lindsay, to Europe; Children, Master John, Greese; Miss Eliza Greese. To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Montagn; Mrs. Moore; E. S. Montagn, Esq. Civil Servant on this Establishment; and Master W. D. Gillespie Duncan.

By the Lord Hungerford, Capt. Farquharson, to Europe.—Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. Colonel Mackenzie; Mrs. Colonel Bradshaw; Mrs. Brownrigg; J. S. Brownrigg; Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Palmer, and Co. and L. B. Kundson. Children—Master J. S. Brownrigg; Stamford Weston. Miss Rachel Althea Harding Bradshaw; Charlotte Maria Salmon; Emma Amelia Salmon; Sophia Brownrigg; Jane A. Brownrigg; Mary Anne Russell; and Sophia Russell. The undermentioned persons proceeding as Servants and in charge of Children.—Isabella Coxon; Mary Ling; Elizabeth Howell; Mary Bailey; Theresa Rothwick; Jean Dore, and his Wife; Thomas Ront; and Thomas Bishop.

By the Moira, Captain Horslow, to Europe, Mrs. Portbury; and Mrs. Smith. Edward Swale Portbury, Esq. and Mr. William Plutto. Children.—Henry Smith; Charles Walter Mackenzie; Samuel Brongham Faddy; Francis Landford Ochme; Arthur Kempland; and Rivers Francis Grinald Fast. Miss Eliza Smith; Caroline Charlotte Mackenzie; and Charlotte Rachel Whittle.

By the William Money, Captain James Jackson, to Europe. Mrs. Dick; and Mrs. Morrison. Frederick Townsend, Esq. Henry Dawes, Esq. and Abercromby Dick, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment. Children, Masters James Morrison; Edward Maxwell; John Brook; Thomas Doyle Walters; and Henry Little John Mason Walters. Miss Louisa Dick; Charlotte Susan Dick; Eliza Ann Harris Dick; Margaret Maxwell; and Anna Brook. To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Walters, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the Adrian. Captain H. Hera to Europe, Captain John Hay, Mariner; Mr. Joseph Johnson.

By the Thalia, Captain Haig, to the Cape of Good Hope, A. B. Tod, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the Minstrel, Captain William Burns, to Europe. Mrs. Stevenson, and her Child; and Miss Maria Susan McCracken.

By the Calcutta, Captain Stroyan, to Europe. Mrs. Stewart; Mr. W. Stewart; and Miss Elizabeth Stewart. By the Kremsey. Captain Beach, to Europe—Children, Master Gilbert Michell; and Miss Caroline Michell.

Notice to Correspondents.

The indisposition of the Editor must plead his excuse for errors and omissions, as well as for any apparent inattention to the favors of Correspondents. The long article on the "Perseverance of the Men in Masks," was written on a sick couch; and as such exertions are not the most favorable to recovery from even temporary illness, it will account for what was at first sight becoming sufficient to interrupt continued attention to business; but a day or two of repose will, he hopes, enable him to give to the JOURNAL the same unremitting attention as before.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleen,.....	per mānd	14 0 4 14 8
Catchoura,	12 0 4 12 0	
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2 4 2 4	
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 4 2 8	
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 4 1 14	
Moongy, 1st,	1 7 4 1 8	
Ditto, 2d,	1 6 4 1 7	
Wheat, Dooda,	1 2 4 1 3	
Gram, Patna,	1 4 4 1 5	
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 7 4 1 8	
Indigo, fine blue,	310 0 4 220 0	
Ordinary ditto,	295 0 4 205 0	
Fine purple and violet,	290 0 4 205 0	
Ordinary ditto,	280 0 4 205 0	
Dull blue,	260 0 4 270 0	
Inferior purple and violet,	240 0 4 250 0	
Strong copper,	275 0 4 285 0	
Ordinary ditto,	230 0 4 240 0	
Onde, fine,	250 0 4 260 0	
Ditto, ordinary,	200 0 4 230 0	
Saltpetre, Culmer, 1st sort,	5 12 4 5 14	
2d sort,	5 8 4 5 6	
3d sort,	4 0 4 4 16	

Indigo—Has been rather dull this week, but prices keep steady, and holders do not seem inclined to submit to any reduction—considerable shipments are going on in it, principally for England.

Cotton—The demand for this continues limited—we know of no sales in it during the week, except one or two small parcels, purchased for the China-market, and some inconsiderable sales among the Natives, for country consumption.—At Miraspore, 8th January, new Bands was stated at 18-12, and new Catchoura at 16-8 per mānd—At Jengunge, 11th January, old Bands was quoted at 14 to 14-4, and old Catchoura at 12 to 12-4 per mānd—Sales during the week 4,000 mānds, of which 2,000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption—Stock 25,000 mānds.

Grain—The market has been rather heavy since our last, but we have no alteration to state in prices.

Saltpetre—The few sales which have taken place in this since our last, have been at prices a shade lower, and the market remains rather heavy.

Sugar—In limited demand, at our quotations.

Piece Goods—Rather dull.

Metal—Iron, English and Swedish, well assorted, in fair request, and rather looking up—Pig Lead, steady at our quotations—Copper, light Sheathing, on the decline—Heavy Plates, 4 by 4, in good demand, at our quotations—Tutenagne and Spelter, in fair demand, and steady, at our quotations—Block Tin, the market heavy, but sales going on in it at our quotations.

Pepper—Dull, a heavy stock in the market.

Europe Goods—Piece Goods in general looking up—Oilman's Stores also advancing—Confectionery, a heavy stock in the market—Beer and empty bottles on the decline.

Freight to London—Still rates at £3 to £5-10 per Ton.

Deaths.

At Secunderabad, on the 18th ultimo, of fever, Ensign VANDERSEE, of H. M. 39th Regiment, much regretted by the whole of his Brother Officers.

At Nellore, on the 21st ultimo, Captain EDWARD BOND, of the 81 Battalion 15th Regiment.